SATURDAY NIGHT

WHY YOU'RE LIVING LONGER
by Helen Beattie

CANADIAN ISLAND NAZIS TRIED TO GRAB

OLD AND NEW STRIDES IN NATIONALISM
by George Ferguson

MARCH 8, 1952 VOL. 67, NO. 22

Again

THE CHALLENGE

This year again the Red Cross Appeal presents us with a challenge . . . and an opportunity. Wherever our deepest sympathies lie . . . with the victims of disaster, of war or accident . . . there the Red Cross is working on our behalf. As the need to alleviate suffering grows, the generosity of Canadians grows too. But today the task is almost beyond measure. New victims of war wounds, greater need of lifesaving blood transfusion services, the inevitability of great disasters of fire and flood . . . all must find the Red Cross ready. There is the challenge. The opportunity to help is before you.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Canadian Talent

CONGRATULATIONS to SATURDAY NIGHT for publishing the excellent story by Ted Hughes on Wayne and Shuster, Canada's top comedy team. I have been a fan of Wayne and Shuster ever since I reviewed their postwar comedy show for *The Varsity* in October, 1946. They will surely be a hit on Canadian television whenever the CBC gets cracking on it. I would suggest that Wayne and Shuster head an all-Canadian talent show at this year's Canadian National Exhibition . . . including the Leslie Bell Singers, Evelyn Gould, Bernard Johnson, Mickey Lester, Lorne Greene, Jimmy Shields.

Every day we read of another Canadian making good in the U.S. or Great Britain. Among Canadian alumni in Hollywood, New York or London are Alan Young, Fletcher Markle, Percy Faith, Gisele, Judith Evelyn, Raymond Massey, Hume Cronyn, Alexander Knox, Grace Matthews and Bernard Braden. More recently Barbara Ann Scott, Don Harron, Lou Jacobi, Helen Winston and Mari Aldon have made the headlines . . . There seems to be an inferiority complex rampant in Canada. Native talent is stifled and supressed. Local night clubs and hotels often use third-rate American talent but won't give Canadian talent a break. There is no Canadian humor. Comedy is not encouraged by the CBC or private radio stations. Canadian writers must often supplement their incomes by doing other work. The Canadian theatre is still in its infancy, receiving little assistance from Government circles.

What is the solution to this dilemma? As was pointed out in a Toronto editorial, "we should all talk up the opportunities in Canada. It is one of the last lands of opportunity. There should be more scholarships and bursaries. Federal-aid-to-education is a welcome step forward. The powers-that-be in Canadian radio, entertainment and journalism should continually encourage more and more Canadian talent . . . Above all Canadian youth must be made to feel that they are wanted in Canada. The new slogan for Canadians in 1952 should be "Opportunity Unlimited!"

Toronto, Ont. BEN NOBLEMAN

Sir Edwin Noel Plowden

IN YOUR Feb. 9 issue there is an article by Michael Barkway "Canada Says No to Nato." . . . [But] the name of England's top economic man is Sir Edwin Noel Plowden, not Sir Edmund Plowden.

Toronto, Ont. H. A. THOMAS

Universities and Governments

YOU ask (February 9, editorial, "Canada and the Universities"): "How long will university presidents continue to promote professors of political science who declare that 'the power of the Dominion Government has increased, is increasing and ought to be diminished' . . . when both presidents and professors know that but for that same Dominion Government their salaries would be ten per cent lower and their families ten per cent nearer to starvation?"

The answer, for myself as a college president, is that promotion (where possible) will continue to go to the professor, no matter how outspoken, who speaks with authority within his field of knowledge.

I say this as the president of a small college which receives a very substantial part of its revenues from the Government of Ontario and hopes to benefit from the recently announced Government of Canada grants in aid of the universities.

These Governments trust the universities. The universities trust these Governments. Is it too much to request that SATURDAY NIGHT trust Governments and universities until some evidence of weakness or worse, on one side or the other, is forthcoming?

Ottawa, Ont. M. M. MACODRUM
PRESIDENT, CARLETON COLLEGE.

Public Health Nurse Exchange

RE THE first Canadian Public Health nurse to go on exchange to England.

Miss Roxina Brandon, CPHN, of The Lambton Health Unit, Sarnia, was the first Canadian Public Health Nurse to go on a reciprocal exchange to Great Britain, and it is believed she is the first in the British Commonwealth . . . She exchanged duties with Miss Barbara Harvey, assistant superintendent of Queen's Nurses in Coventry, Warks, England, from August 1950 to July 1951. Miss Harvey enjoyed Canadian life so much that she is returning to Canada in March of this year to join the staff of the Lambton Health Unit, bringing with her another nurse, Miss Margaret Spear of Brighton, England, who will also serve with us.

(Mrs.) JEAN E. THOMPSON
Sarnia, Ont.

Devonshire Cream

RE DEVONSHIRE Cream in a recent article on "Those British Cooks," I have eaten and seen made this delicious food for many years in my youth and had some just recently made by a native of Devonshire.

Here is part of a recipe copied from Harmsworth's "Self Educator," under Devonshire Cream: "If milk be set in open vessels with a depth of 5″ to 6″ for 12 to 24 hours for the cream to rise and the whole be then scalded to 170° F., there is a slight coagulation—in such case the cream becomes clotted."

My mother (from Somerset) cooled and set aside the milk for 12 hours for the cream to rise. It was then placed on the side of the stove top, heated until the cream started to crack (not boiled) it was then again cooled and set aside for 24 hours to ripen. When skimmed, you had Devonshire Cream and a good drinking milk as well.

Vancouver, BC. PERCY H. WATSON

SATURDAY NIGHT

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BEHIND THE SCENES

THE NEXT ISSUE: A small and select group, the sovereign queens of England—British writer CYRIL DUNN tells the colorful story of the great part they have played . . . A little-known Vancouverite, Herbert Emerson Wilson, made $15 million in 35 years of safe-cracking. ROBERT WILLETT tells his story, and B. W. HENHEFFER, psychologist associated with the Kingston Penitentiary, comments on Wilson's personality . . . Editor R. A. FARQUHARSON puts a strong case for the right to appeal a contempt of court citation, for which there is at present no provision . . . It is time for Canadians and other Commonwealth members to take a look at South Africa's segregation policy, says DOUGLAS MACLENNAN, Secretary of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs . . . From Ottawa, MICHAEL BARKWAY gives background on the methods by which Finance Minister Abbott makes up his budget . . . Advice on gardening problems is given by G. H. HAMILTON, botanist for the Niagara Parks Commission.

COVER: Veteran curler GEORGE HENDERSON, with his sweater, badge-laden tam and bristling moustache, epitomizes the sport that is almost sacred to thousands of Canadians from Halifax to Vancouver. Although of a myriad racial origins, they all become Scotsmen during the winter months simply by virtue of a tam, and some antics with a stone and broom. To more and more people, young and old, curling is becoming tops on the winter sports parade. The mecca of the curlers this year is Winnipeg, where the Macdonald's Brier trophy is being held this week to decide the Dominion champions. It all began in this country with the highlanders who came over with General Wolfe. See story on Page 9.—*Photo by Gordon Aikman.*

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OTTAWA VIEW

OUR PLACE IN ATOMIC FUTURE

by Michael Barkway

THE new crown company, Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd., will take over the whole Chalk River plant from the National Research Council. It will supervise the building of the new $30 million reactor, and then operate it. But it hopes to cost the public no more than formerly. The Government will probably still pay for research, but the crown company plans to cover its own operating expenses. Its counterpart, Eldorado Mining and Refining Ltd., which mines and mills uranium ores, already operates at a profit.

Atomic Energy Ltd. is known to have one profitable operation in the sale of isotopes. It may find others. At present Eldorado is selling agent for Chalk River isotopes here and abroad, but when the new company gets organized it will probably take this over. It might develop into much bigger business than it has yet.

Most of the speculations about Atomic Energy Ltd. cannot be satisfied. Beyond the clear admission that the peaceful use of atomic energy may be nearer than seemed possible only a few months ago, the experts can say very little. They are hindered, first, by the stringent secrecy—exaggerated, as many people think—imposed by military considerations; second, by the technical complications which make the experts largely unintelligible to most of us; and, third, by the fact that they simply don't know themselves.

Dr. C. J. Mackenzie, who remains president of the Atomic Energy Control Board as well as being head of the new company, says that power is likely to be the first industrial use of atomic energy. But he compares this to the beginning of the internal combustion engine. People thought it would take the place of the steam engine. It didn't. But it did make possible not only the automobile age but the aeroplane. In the same way he doubts if atomic energy will ever replace hydro-electric power. But it may do other things that neither electricity nor the gas engine can do.

WITHOUT making impossible predictions, the remarkable thing is that Canada is staying in the atomic energy field. By astonishingly good judgment — and our fair share of good luck—we have so far kept up with the leaders in the parts of the field we chose. When you consider the puny expenditures we have made compared with our big partners, this indicates an amazingly good choice of field and a remarkable prescience within that field. Our parliamentary vote for atomic energy last year was $15½ million, including $7 million towards the new reactor. This compares with American expenditure in the billions.

The future depends on the same good judgment. With the limited funds we can afford, the important thing is to pick the projects which will "pay off" and avoid the costly experiments which don't. These desperately difficult choices will be Dr. Mackenzie's main problem, now that he is free of administrative responsibility for the National Research Council. (He will keep his connection with it as chairman of the Council.)

The first industrial project may be an atomic power plant. Dr. Mackenzie has hinted as much. But it certainly won't be the last.

Going Up in Smoke

THE campaign against last year's increased taxes on cigarettes and tobacco has taken some odd forms. One is the mounting file of complaints reaching Ottawa from cigarette dealers who say they are not being given adequate supplies from the manufacturers. It makes a curious contrast with the manufacturers' complaint that they can't sell enough cigarettes.

As understood here, the manoeuvre is to keep wholesalers and distributors on a very short rein, reduce inventories to a minimum, and release only enough cigarettes to meet current consumption. The fewer cigarettes released from bond, the lower the Government's revenues; and the smaller the revenues, the stronger the case for reducing the tax. Once in a while such a policy leads to slips which leave distributors short of supplies. Then they complain to Ottawa.

The tobacco-growers have been roped in to support the campaign against high cigarette taxes; and, as always happens with these lobbies, there is a risk of a good case being spoilt by exaggeration. The soft-drink people nearly lost out altogether a year ago because their lobbying annoyed so many MP's. They tried to recruit church groups and youth leaders to wire their MP's saying,

CONTINUED ON PAGE 6

DR. C. J. MACKENZIE

GERMAN ECONOMIST'S VIEWS

CAPITALISM: WHAT'S AHEAD?

by B. K. Sandwell

A WORK of the highest importance has just been produced by one of those German economists who add to their enormous industry a considerable capacity for understanding the material in which they dig. This is "Capitalism and Socialism on Trial", by Fritz Sternberg (Longmans Green, $8). Most of Mr. Sternberg's writing prior to 1947 was done in Germany and has not been translated into English, but three more recent works on the present crisis have been translated and have been highly successful in the Western World. He is now an American, and dates his preface from New York.

The book will please neither the capitalists nor the workers of North America, but they both ought to read it all the same. Economics is, thank goodness, returning to its only reasonable function of being a dismal science, and not many good books on it will be read for pleasure for some generations to come; but it is a science, and since the sphere with which it deals comprises a great many of the most difficult problems that we have to face, and since they are problems about which something can be done, we ought to study it whether we enjoy the study or not.

Mr. Sternberg holds that "capitalism will hardly survive the twentieth century." But he does not hold that view because he thinks capitalism is immoral, or unjust to the worker, or contrary to the gospel of Marx. He makes a very good case, an economist's case, in support of that view. It is possible that by capitalism he means not precisely the system by which some people own capital goods and other people receive wages for working them, but rather a specific result of that system as it works in the world of today, namely the exaggerated industrialism which has developed in the countries which possess the ability to satisfy their wants for non-industrial products—the essential foods and raw materials, the things which grow as against the things that are made—with a very small fraction of their total available labor effort. It is not hard to believe that there may be limits beyond which that industrialism cannot develop further, and that the countries in which it is most advanced will be the first to feel the constriction when those limits are approached.

INTENSE industrialism, moreover, has radically changed the nature of war. It is now possible for wealthy countries to devote a large proportion of their effort to the production of armaments even during long periods of peace, and since that which is possible for one country must be done by those who wish to be equally powerful for their own defence, we are now faced with a condition in which much of the surplus productive capacity provided by industrialism must be used for military purposes. This obviously involves a grave danger for the whole culture of the Western World; for a society which has enjoyed an enormous super-abundance of production and suddenly finds itself devoting that entire super-abundance to purely destructive purposes, and its supply of consumption goods reduced to little more than its necessities, is bound to be gravely affected in its morale. The "armament economy" may have a deceptive air of prosperity at first, because of its high employment rate, but it leads to economic disaster, and still worse, to a recklessness about making use of the armament. One of Mr. Sternberg's theses is that the people of the United States, and it applies to Canada also, having no direct experience of the barbarities of war, have today no realization of "the dangers of barbarism inherent in any new war."

THE least impressive part of the book is that in which Mr. Sternberg undertakes to show that "the danger of war will decline only if Europe finds a progressive solution—and today that means a democratic socialist solution — to its crisis." The idea that the ownership of the great producing organizations by the state diminishes international rivalries is a favorite item of socialist dogma, but does not seem to have much foundation in fact. The further belief that such socialization would produce higher living standards in the countries adopting it is another article of faith.

With Teutonic concentration on one field of thought, Sternberg ignores the whole subject of population distribution and the extent to which a relative sparseness of population (relative to agricultural resources) is bound in today's conditions to produce over-industrialization. His approach to the study of the economic process is thoroughly Marxist (he considers that the Russians are a heretical sect who have cast off the true Marxist doctrine), and Marx never grasped the relationship of population to natural resources in production of organic materials—foodstuffs and raw material of clothing.

Sternberg quite rightly sees the Asiatic peoples preparing to "do their utmost to raise their standards of living", but he does not see that they are blocked from doing so, not by the "imperialism" of the capitalist powers, but by their inability to export either their surplus population or their manufactured "cheap labor" goods. Immigration and importation obstacles in the "rich" countries are the true foundations of any "imperialism" existing today, and it is hard to see rich countries abandoning these barriers merely because they go socialist.

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EDITORIALS

The Prairie Provinces and Redistribution

REDISTRIBUTION of House of Commons seats promises to be the most difficult redistribution since Confederation. Adding new seats because of population growth is not difficult but taking away seats and reducing the influence in Ottawa of a whole economic area is bound to rouse feelings and feelings are already being roused in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

If the mathematical formula provided by the Constitution were worked out without any exceptions, it would be easier to say that it was fair and reasonable but exceptions have long been made in the case of Prince Edward Island. New Brunswick is guaranteed the present ten seats no matter whether the population drops and for a period of 33 years an exception gave Ontario at least one more seat than Ontario was entitled to mathematically.

Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that Saskatchewan, faced with a loss of five seats and Manitoba two seats, should each feel that the present system is both unfair and unreasonable. But it would be both unfair and unreasonable to deny British Columbia, for instance, the four extra seats to which it is now entitled.

If all provinces which lose population or which do not grow as fast as other provinces are to be guaranteed minimum representation, the normal and necessary democratic rule by majority is threatened in principle at least. Unfortunately, for the case Saskatchewan and Manitoba are building up, the present formula for distribution of seats is not an ancient, out-of-date law. It was passed by the U.K. Parliament as an amendment to the British North America Act only six years ago; and the U.K. Parliament, of course, was merely putting its rubber stamp (as it still has to do) to an address from the Canadian Parliament.

The only thing that has happened since 1946, when the present basis of representation was adopted, has been an extension of population trends which were then in evidence. The main case for the prairies hangs on the special provisions for Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. It is true that these two small provinces have more MP's than their population justifies. They benefit from the provision, rooted in Confederation itself, that each province shall have at least as many MP's as it has senators. An argument to abolish this special provision would be intelligible though the question of good faith on the terms on which the Maritimes entered Canada, could quite easily be raised. But to build a case for increased prairie representation on the concessions which are made to these two old and small provinces is another story.

The increased population of British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec is undeniably entitled to fuller representation. Parliament should stick to the law which it thought good only six years ago.

Atomic Energy Limited

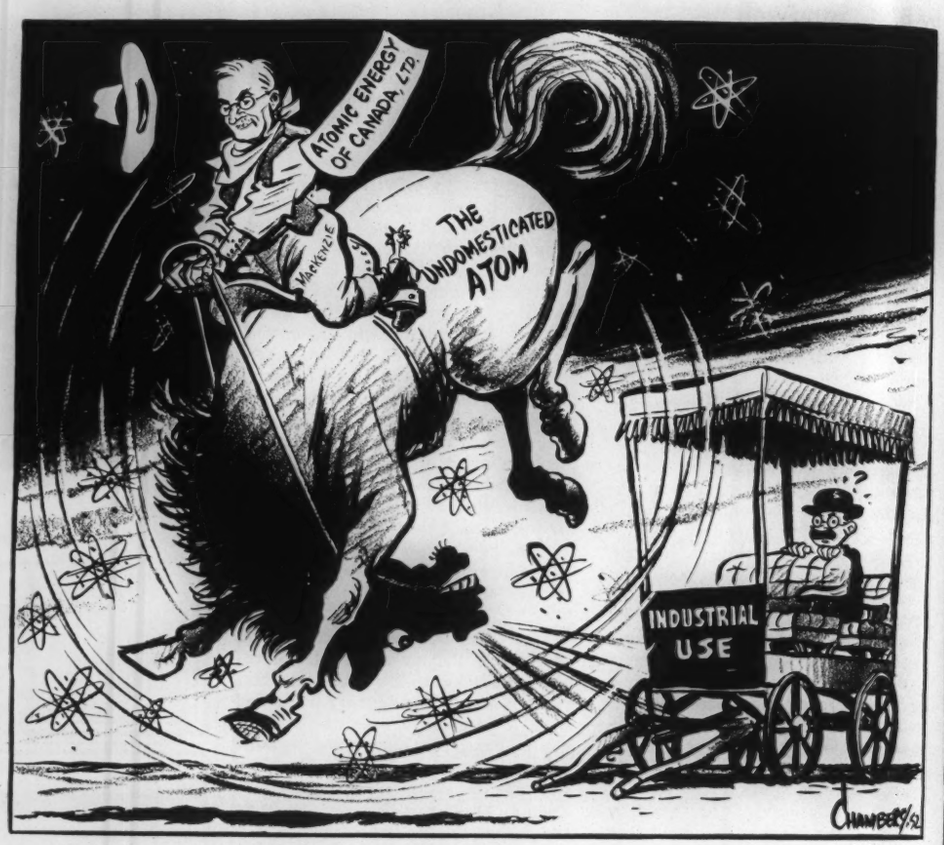
THERE is real aptness in the title of the new crown company which is being set up under Dr. C. J. Mackenzie's presidency to look after Canada's atomic energy program. Atomic energy unlimited is a fearful thing. Atomic energy limited and harnessed promises mankind blessings comparable in scale only to the application of electrical energy in past days.

In leaving his widespread duties as president of the National Research Council to concentrate his time and energies on the development of atomic energy alone, Dr. Mackenzie has confirmed his belief that the peaceful application of this new power is nearer than most of us had thought. In establishing this new crown company, the Government has also left no doubt that Canada is in the atomic business to stay. The project at Chalk River which was started in a wartime rush for wartime purposes is to be maintained as a permanent peacetime establishment for peaceful purposes.

The miracle of this, which most of us are slow to appreciate, is that Canada should be in the running here at all. And it is very largely Dr. Mackenzie's miracle. With the team of brilliant scientists whom he has assembled, he has kept this country in the forefront of atomic developments at a fraction of the cost which other countries have paid. Unlike the United States, which can spend enough money to undertake research and development into nearly every aspect of atomic use, Canada has to concentrate on limited fields; and has to make good in those fields. We cannot afford costly failures, however glorious.

Dr. Mackenzie's achievement has been to keep on guessing right, and at the same time to maintain the highest and friendliest regard of both the American and British experts in this field. In spite of statutory secrecy which Canada, and very many Americans, would like to see abolished, cooperation has been maintained up to the full permitted limits.

Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. starts its career on a very sound basis, under leadership which inspires complete confidence both in this country and abroad.



Breaking Him in for the Carriage Trade

Checking Defence Expenditures

AS THE NEW session of Parliament gets down to work one of the most important jobs will face the Committee on Defence Expenditures. Mr. George Drew had been pressing for such a committee (among others) through several sessions. At last Mr. St. Laurent agreed at the past session. Then there followed a lengthy delay before the committee was appointed. It did not get off to a good start. George Drew and his followers were, perhaps naturally, anxious to make up for all the time that had been lost. They asked for a mass of information to be produced almost overnight, and a number of civil servants spent nights and week-ends compiling it. Both sides were irritated, understandably but regrettably.

A proper examination of the Government's defence expenditures is very badly needed. If it is to be done properly it will not be a spectacular job. The Opposition will probably be disappointed if it expects to expose any grave scandals; and if that is their object the Conservative speakers might as well save their time. But if the MP's on the committee will be painstaking enough to search for mistakes and extravagances without worrying too

much about political capital to be gained, they will do something that all voters can respect and applaud. And this is a task which should not be left to the Opposition alone. Liberal members have an equal responsibility in this examination. Some of them have a real chance here to show that they are not the mere rubber-stamps which so much of the public takes them to be.

" . . . or Thirty Days

WHETHER or not it leads to eventual implementation by legislation, Mr. Justice Chevrier, in Ontario, has made a suggestion of profound legal and sociological importance. As reported in the Press, he said: "Sections of the (Criminal) code allowing options of a fine or imprisonment are discriminatory. They allow a rich man to pay a heavy fine and get away with a light term or none at all." On the other hand, he said, the poor man who is unable to raise money for a fine must go to jail. "I have never approved of that, but it is the law."

For centuries our law-makers have been apparently content to write into the statutes an equation between loss of material wealth and personal indignity; how the valuation was arrived at is a matter of historical precedent but its current validity is undoubtedly open to question. And even the medieaval wrongdoer might have preferred separation from his purse to some of the sterner penalties so often prescribed.

To the Prime Minister of Canada, a man learned in the law, and his colleagues who make the rules which govern us, we commend, without advice, a study of this important question. And with today's 50-cent dollar, should thirty days now mean fifteen?

Literary Gent

WE GLANCED, a little smugly perhaps, at our bookcase the other day when we learned two facts: (1) that General of the Army Dwight Eisenhower spent a large part of his military career in writing some of the most important military prose of our generation; (2) his bible during this enterprise was Fowler's "Modern English Usage".

For this information we are indebted to that magnificent augur John Gunther whose continued examination of insides has finally led him to an opening up of the man who may, most probably, become the next President of the United States. Mr. Gunther's new book ("Eisenhower," *Musson, $2.95*) is both deftly timed and expansively executed; for obvious reasons its Canadian popularity will parallel its swift success in the United States. In this country we have never neglected an opportunity to find out what our next-door neighbors are up to or what makes their boss man tick.

If Mr. Gunther, who never neglects himself in his writings, has not succeeded absolutely in penetrating the Eisenhower secret it is perhaps because the vital life force itself defies cold analysis. Facts he has aplenty but none of these facts add up on paper to the total sum of the Eisenhower magic. The English, for example, are not a people quick to acceptance or affection yet in England today the General is both at home and one of the family. The Americans, expert practitioners of an extremely hard-boiled political technique, may be harder in complete conquest; already voices in the land counter the slogan "We Like Ike" with " No Like!"

For Canadians, front-seat occupiers for the American political spectacle of this year, Mr. Gunther's book provides the best program notes so far available.

An Underestimated Minister

HON. CHARLES DALEY has been Minister of Labor in Ontario since 1943 but until a few weeks ago credit for good work in his department was generally given to his aides. Mr. Daley was sometimes regarded as one of the political accidents which place men with no particular ability at the head of a department while the public looks to the deputy to run the show.

Then Toronto had a street-car strike, was threatened with a gas strike and 9,000 men walked out

—Ballard

HON. CHARLES DALEY

at the Ford Plant in Windsor. Now Mr. Daley is being described as one of the best Labor ministers in Ontario's history. Mr. Daley himself and not his aides, is credited with avoiding the gas strike, breaking the impasse in the street-car strike and settling the Ford strike immediately.

Labor leaders who spoke grudgingly about the minister are now warm in his praise and industrial leaders are taking a new look at the little man who seemed so unimpressive for so long.

Perhaps the answer is the absence of the big stick in his approach. He is the modest chairman who does not seek to impose his views on either side but who insists that negotiations be continued. He has kept the disputing parties talking and talking quietly, until a settlement was reached. It may be that this underestimated Labor Minister is evolving a new pattern for mediation in labor disputes.

As New Hampshire Goes

DUE TO the system, or lack of system, in selecting U.S. presidential candidates, quadrennially lamented by many American commentators, the "preferential" vote in the State of New Hampshire next Tuesday has acquired an entirely unwarranted importance. The ballots cast by a small part of the electorate in one of the smallest states in the union could conceivably have a strong influence on the outcome in November. The major contenders on both sides are entered: Taft is contesting the Republican delegates with Eisenhower; Truman has belatedly decided to contest the Democratic delegates with Kefauver. Stassen is entered for good measure.

Originally the New Hampshire affair loomed as a demonstration for Eisenhower, mainly interesting as an indication of just how popular he was. Kefauver's entry gave the Democratic primary much the same character. Then, after careful consideration, Taft permitted his name to be entered. Cannily, he pointed out that the Governor and the State Republican organization were holding the field for Eisenhower; so that if he should receive a small vote, Taft has his alibi established.

Truman has followed somewhat the same course in standing on the Democratic ballot. There was a certain risk in this, since, although Kefauver's popularity with the voters is still unestablished, Mr. Truman's recent unpopularity is all too clearly recorded in the public-opinion polls. But then, Kefauver is scarcely an Eisenhower, and the President in this case controls the state machinery and patronage. From this distance, it looks like Ike and Harry, in the first heat of the presidential hurdle race of 1952.

The Nieman Plan

AN INTERESTING educational development of the last few years has been the creation of scholarships to enable men and women already established in business to take a year away from work to improve their background knowledge. Harvard pioneered the idea with the Nieman Fellowships for newspapermen and the Nieman plan worked so well that a similar plan has been set up for labor leaders and it is being considered for other fields.

Thanks to the generosity of the Carnegie Foundation, Canadians are now eligible for a year at Harvard as Nieman Associates and the opportunities this year gives are outlined in an article on Page 10 of this issue by Shane MacKay, the first Canadian to hold a Nieman scholarship. The second Nieman Associate will be selected in April.

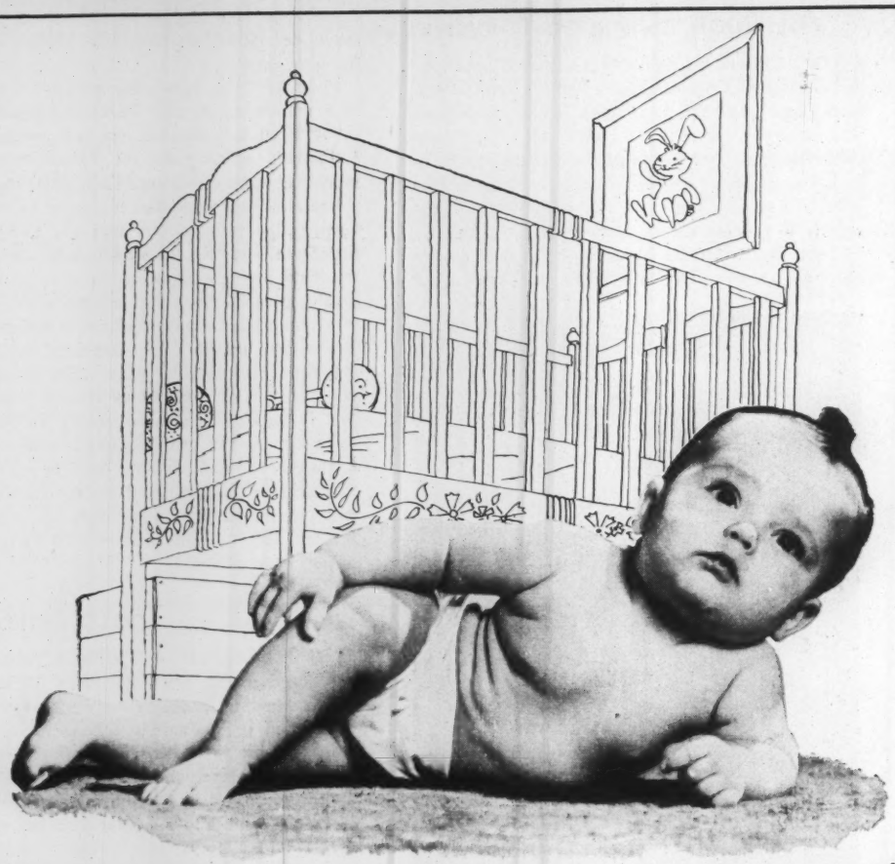
We would like to see Canadian Universities make a study of this new way of making the educational resources of universities available to men who in their maturity may be better able to take full advantage of the opportunity than young undergraduates.

A different plan with the same broad objectives is operated by Lord Kemsley in England. Grant Roberts, son of Leslie Roberts, a frequent contributor to SATURDAY NIGHT, has just been selected as the fifth Canadian Kemsley scholar to spend a year in England studying newspaper methods and securing an understanding of the British scene.

Twain and Trilogy

THE CANOPY of a Toronto theatre presenting a film which deals with mixed marriage proclaims the fact that in this film "At last the twain does meet." And a Canadian broadcaster in the same week informs us that a "trilogy" of eminent persons, whose names are given (and there are three of them) has been doing something, the nature of which we should remember better if we had not been so stunned by the idea of three persons being a trilogy.

We do not expect all broadcasters or all theatre sign writers to be familiar with the whole vocabulary of the English language; but we do wish that they would be more careful to confine themselves to the use of words with which they are familiar. In any case of doubt a pocket dictionary will keep away errors as an apple keeps away doctors, and it is not an expensive volume.



"It's time Pop knew some of the facts of life!"

Funny thing about parents. They can be so smart about some things — and blind to other things.

Take *my* Pop, for instance. When I first bowed into this confusing world, he was wise enough to take out more life insurance. Now, if anything happens to him, Mom will still have money for groceries and rent. And I can go on playing here, instead of at some nursery-while Mother earns a living.

For that, I give Pop full credit. Yet he's always complaining about how tough it is to save *more* money these days. Why can't he see that he can use life insurance — with its system for putting money aside regularly — to reach *other* goals. That way, saving's as easy as sucking a toe!

Another thing. As I observe economic conditions in this great nation of ours, one fact is increasingly evident: *Every dollar that's saved helps to check inflation.* So we should all save as much as we can, every way we can.

That's what I'm gonna tell Pop. And if he doesn't listen to reason, I'll just drool all over his new tie!

Life insurance dollars serve you these other ways:

A large part of every life insurance dollar is put to work in investments that bring you—and all other Canadians—*extra benefits.*

Hundreds of millions of these dollars have been used in this way, helping to provide new schools, highways, power plants, oil pipelines, homes and many other vital projects that raise living standards.

Today, by their thrifty habit of paying life insurance premiums regularly, nearly five million Canadians are providing security for their families . . . working to check inflation . . . and promoting progress throughout the nation.

The
LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANIES IN CANADA
and their representatives

L-1151SN

NEXT WEEK IN SATURDAY NIGHT

Flowering Shrubs for Canadian Gardens

By G. H. Hamilton, Botanist for the Niagara Parks Commission

OTTAWA VIEW

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

"Soft drinks are a necessity for work amongst young people." This sat very badly indeed with most members.

The worst danger of exaggeration in the tobacco lobby seems to be its emphasis on smuggling. Most of the evidence here is that this has been over-played. Seizures of smuggled cigarettes so far amount to only about 15 million. It sounds a lot, but it is a small proportion of one day's consumption. Of course, no one can say what proportion of the smuggled cigarettes is seized; but informed officials just laugh at the tobacco-growers' guess of one in a hundred.

For one thing smuggling is at its lowest ebb at this time of year. Only the main highways across the border are open, and the custom officers and RCMP have an easier job of policing than during the summer. Nevertheless it is agreed that organized commercial operators have gone in for the smuggling racket; and even if it hasn't approached the scale of the propagandists' wilder dreams, it is always bad to have such organized attempts at law-breaking. On this ground you can be pretty sure that the spread between Canadian and American cigarette prices will be reduced before the return of fair weather eases the smugglers' nefarious ways.

Pilgrim to the East

JUST as most of our globe-trotting ministers are settling down for the parliamentary session, George McIlraith is off to Karachi for the Consultative Committee of the Colombo Plan. McIlraith has been parliamentary assistant to C. D. Howe since 1945, and no one who has seen his work will ever suppose that it is a sinecure to be a parliamentary assistant. Just recently he gave up the job in the Defence Production Department so as to be able to give more time to his old love, the Department of Trade and Commerce. Canada's attempts to get technicians and materials for the Colombo Plan come under this department, and next to Howe himself nobody knows better than McIlraith what we can do for Pakistan and India.

. . . And to Australia

IT'S a long time since Ottawa has regretted a diplomat's departure as it regrets Sir Alec Clutterbuck's. One minister said to me: "It's difficult to think of any way in which he could have been improved." What impressed Government people most was the unfailing fairness and accuracy with which he represented British views to Canada and Canadian views to Britain. There were some very knobbly problems in the six post-war years he represented the U.K. here. Sir Alec had a complete grasp of them on the economic as well as the political side, and what Canadian ministers appreciated was that he always stood up for the U.K. side of the argument but always fully understood the Canadian side too.

OLD, NEW STRIDES IN NATIONALISM

by George V. Ferguson

Editor, *The Montreal Star*

Is the appointment of Vincent Massey as Governor General a new and startling departure? Or is it but one step in the long trend toward nationalism in Canada? A distinguished editor reviews our past and suggests a conclusive answer.

GEORGE V. FERGUSON was born in Cupar, Fife, Scotland. He attended the University of Alberta and won a Rhodes scholarship to Oxford. His Canadian journalistic career includes a notable period with Winnipeg *Free Press*, whose staff he joined in 1924, becoming managing editor in 1934. He was a member of the UN Commission on Freedom of Information and the Press, 1946-48 and a Canadian delegate to the Institute of Pacific Relations in 1950. He is well known as an outspoken radio commentator, especially for his condemnation of appeasement at the time of Munich.

CANADA is now to have its first Canadian Governor-General. It has had a Canadian-born Governor before—Vaudreuil—but Canada was then a French colony. The appointment of Mr. Vincent Massey breaks new ground. Or does it? Is it not true rather that Mr. Massey's appointment was an inevitable thing—another step in a long march which since the constitutional reforms instituted by Lord Elgin in the 1850's has gone on with hardly an interruption: another stage in the development of Canadian nationalism, our individual expression of a concept which for more than a century and a half has been the world's greatest political force. We can like nationalism or dislike it. We can regard it as either subversive or outmoded. It remains strong, vital and expressive.

Mr. Massey's appointment in itself has raised no criticism. If we are to have a Canadian Governor-General, all are agreed, Mr. Massey is the man. But, before his appointment was announced, there was the making of controversy. There were those, perhaps more numerous than vocal, who resisted the notion. They felt—and their views deserve respect or at least attention—that things were better left as they were, that the appointment of a Canadian as Viceroy might weaken the traditional attachment to the Crown. They felt too that, some time in the future, a Canadian Viceroy might find himself constitutionally so placed that he might become an object of controversy.

There were those who believed that, as time went on, the appointment might become in a measure a patronage plum, awarded to a man for services rendered and not—as is the case in Mr. Massey's appointment—on grounds of sheer merit. There were those too who believed that the drive for a Canadian appointment was a mark of our continuing national immaturity: had we not reached the stage in our nationhood when we could ignore the jibes that we were still colonials, tied to the apron-strings of a Mother Country, and dared not choose one of our own to occupy Rideau Hall.

Yet how clearly was the event foreshadowed by the past! Had Mr. Massey not been appointed, had yet another distinguished Englishman come to Rideau Hall, the day would have surely come at last when the forces of nationalism would be no longer denied. All history confirms such a proposition. The development was implicit in our chief instrument of government, the British North America Act of 1867. That statute gave Canada the essentials of self-government, almost complete control over all aspects of domestic policy. But certain powers, though not explicitly denied, were not effectively granted, and the inexorable development of events dictated the course which has since been taken.

Twenty-four years after the American Revolution of 1776, Madison wrote that "its fundamental principle . . . was that the Colonies were coordinate members with each other and with Great Britain, of an Empire united by a common executive sovereign. The legislative power was maintained to be as complete in each American Parliament as in the British Parliament . . . A denial of these principles by Great Britain and the assertion of them by America produced the revolution."

It took exactly 150 years before the language of the Balfour Declaration of 1926 fully accepted Madison's doctrine. The intervening period and the years since 1926 have been taken up by the gradual implementation of the principle. So steady has been the progress that it may be safely asserted that the single remaining legal, constitutional step, the assertion of a satisfactory formula for the amendment of Canada's constitution alone remains to be taken. In all that time no single step backward has been taken. The development has shown as inexorable a character as the trajectory of a guided missile. Once launched, it moves irresistibly upon its target.

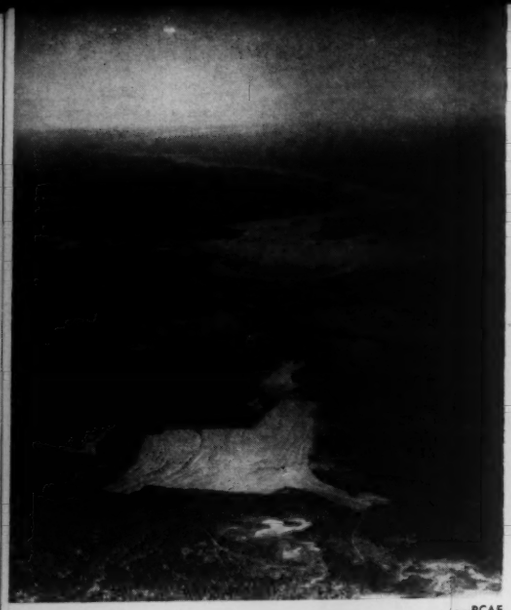
The movement began after 1848 when Lord Elgin, as Governor-General, decided to call only upon advisors who had the confidence of the colony's Legislative Assembly. It took a giant step forward with the passage of the British North America Act in 1867 which, broadly speaking, handed over Canada's domestic affairs into purely Canadian hands. The last thirty-five years have seen another series of great steps, most of the credit for which has been seized by the Liberal party which, by openly allying itself to the forces of nationalism, threw its opponents into the position of appearing to defend a *status quo* which the principle of nationalism denied. In actual fact, however, Tory Prime Ministers have played an important role in the process.

THOUGH Canada was in most respects self-governing, it remained technically a colony. The British Parliament could pass laws applicable to the whole empire, it could disallow Dominion statutes. It controlled shipping. The Privy Council remained our final court of appeal. Most important of all, foreign policy was the business of the British Government on behalf of the empire as a whole, and the war had made Canada's foreign policy, for the first time, the most important and vital sphere of all government.

It was this that caused Sir Robert Borden, good Tory though he was, to write emphatically to the Canadian High Commissioner in January, 1916, "It can hardly be expected that we shall put 400,000 to 500,000 men in the field and willingly accept the position of having no more voice and receiving no more consideration than if we were automats. Any person cherishing such an expectation harbors an unfortunate and even dangerous delusion." The first result of this feeling was the creation of the Imperial War Cabinet in which Borden and other Dominion Prime Ministers sat for months at a time. It was an imperfect plan but it worked and from it even more came quickly.

Canada had then never attended a peace conference, let alone sign a treaty, but Sir Robert, over both British and American opposition, won the right to sit at the council table. "Canada," said Sir Robert, "is to be first in the line of battle, but not even in the back seat of the Council." The argument was unanswerable. And, when the war was over, it was Sir Robert again who wrung from

CONTINUED ON PAGE 17



—RCAF

AERODROME site above was considered by RCAF, to allay fears island was to be sold to Nazis.

—Consolidated Paper

FRENCH chocolate king, Henri Menier, once owned the island, built the spacious mansion shown here.

PORT MENIER is named after island's one-time owner, and is a busy, prosperous community.

—Consolidated Paper

THE CANADIAN ISLAND NAZIS TRIED TO GRAB

by Frank Lowe

How Anticosti Island almost provided our enemies with a base for attacks on Canada

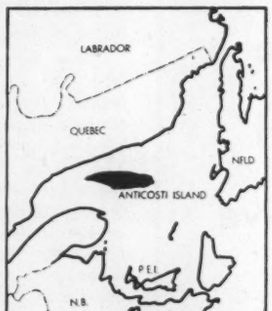
IT WAS on Dec. 1, 1937, when Canada learned that the price of national suicide was $6,500,000.

On that cold, grey day the newspapers of the country filled their front pages with the news that Germany—a Germany led by Hitler and obviously bound for a gamble at world conquest—was trying to buy the island of Anticosti. The price: $6,500,000.

Anticosti, many people asked, where is that? And why is it so important?

Maps and editorials answered those questions. It showed Anticosti to be an island, 135 miles long and 40 miles wide, in the mouth of the St. Lawrence River. From the north side of the island to the shore of Quebec the distance is only 21 miles. From the south side to the Gaspé Peninsula it is 40 miles.

The island squats there, like a permanent aircraft carrier, dominating the inland water route that leads to and from the industrial cities of Montreal and Toronto. Whoever controls Anticosti controls the St. Lawrence River, and Canada.



This was the piece of real estate Germany was reported buying. The Montreal *Gazette* was the first to tell the story. By the following day the protests were forming as Canadians, in panic and dread, beseeched the Government not to allow this island to become a Nazi citadel.

The debate rolled out in the House of Commons. There Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, who was later to retire and die in Britain as Viscount Bennett, beseeched the late Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, then Prime Minister, to stop the sale. In Quebec, Premier Maurice Duplessis vowed the island of Anticosti was Quebec's and would never be Germany's.

Editorial writers across the country warned solemnly that if conflict did break out between Nazi Germany and Canada, our soldiers would be killed before they could leave the shadow of their own country if Anticosti was German.

It was a fine, nation-wide rumpus. The kind of rumpus Anticosti had been kicking up ever since the dawn of Canadian history.

The island came to men's knowledge through storm. It was in the summer of 1534 when Jacques Cartier found it; he took refuge there from tempestuous August gales. For the next 403 years, until 1937, it was always the same: a storm meant Anticosti was in the news again. In 1711, for instance, eight heavily-laden British transports conveying troops to capture Quebec City from the French were wrecked there. Two thousand soldiers died, and the massive citadel flying the lily banner of France lived for nearly another half-century.

But Anticosti played no favorites. Twenty-five years later the French frigate *La Renommée* came to grief there and her entire crew perished. In the 10 years from 1870 until 1880 more than 100 steamships, full-rigged ships, barques, brigs, brigantines and schooners smashed themselves to bits on this rock-ribbed tooth in the mouth of the St. Lawrence.

Its reputation was so fearsome that a gifted Irish writer, Charles Lever, wrote a novel, "Con Cregan," about the island. There he had his hero cast ashore, to do battle in a wilderness ruled over by a ferocious black sailor who for 40 years had lived there, robbing the dead washed in to him from the numerous wrecks.

The island, its granite sides smeared with this frightful load of blood, became a breeder of myths. Best known is cloaked around the figure of Gamache, a pirate who set himself up on the island and had rich pickings for years. Gamache was real enough—as many a small vessel timorously sailing those treacherous waters could have testified — but superstitious fishermen were not satisfied with just this.

They claimed the bold criminal was in league with the Devil himself. And with bated breath they would tell how one dark night Gamache stood up in his shallop and called on his friend from the world of eternal flame to send him "a capful of wind." Immediately, so the story goes, his sails filled and the shallop sped off in a terrific burst of speed.

As law and order reached out from the mainland, however, the island lost its notoriety. It became the home of a few hundred poor fishing families of English extraction who caught and sold lobster in the summer and hibernated in the winter. This quiet state lasted until 1895.

Then Henri Menier, a wealthy chocolate manufacturer from France, bought the entire island for $125,000. He built a palatial home there, stocked the place with servants and the island with game animals. It was a fine spot for a summer vacation, and each year Menier's private yacht, *The Bacchante*, arrived with a load of French sportsmen who fished the teeming rivers for salmon and shot the deer their host had supplied. But anyone knowing Anticosti's tradition and penchant for trouble for carnage and violence

CONTINUED ON PAGE 18

FRANK LOWE *is on the editorial staff of* The Montreal Daily Star.

—Harold K. White

MANITOBA'S provincial champions are, left to right, Johnny Watson, lead, Andy McWilliams, second, Allen Langlois, third, and Bill Walsh, the team's skip.

—Walter Edwards

QUEBEC winners competing in Brier are, left to right, Jim Turney, lead, Joe Hawkins, second, Ches McCance, third, and Ken Weldon, who skips team.

CURLING SWEEPS CANADA

Acid test for curlers this week is Macdonald's Brier from which a Dominion championship team will emerge

by Kim McIlroy

DURING the Macdonald's Brier playdowns, the city of Winnipeg, Manitoba, looks like Bannockburn before the battle. While the kilt may not be much in evidence, transplanted Scots being perhaps somewhat less hardy than their highland forebears, the tam is everywhere, in every conceivable combination of colors, as Canada's top curlers meet for the 23rd time to compete for the Macdonald's Brier Tankard, emblematic of the Dominion's championship of the sport w'besom and stane.

Eleven rinks are competing this year, one from each of the provinces and one representing Northern Ontario. Newfoundland is present for the second time, and the Nova Scotia team are defending champions.

Brief accounts of the history of this fast-growing winter pastime have appeared in these columns before. No one knows where curling originated. It was either in Holland or in Scotland, and it was undoubtedly a long time ago. A stone fished out of a pond near Dunblane had been thoughtfully inscribed with the date 1513.

Curling came to Canada with the sturdy highlanders who made up some of Wolfe's best regiments. While convalescing, they astonished the Indians by eagerly sliding converted cannon balls back and forth on the frozen surface of the St. Charles and the St. Lawrence. Local inhabitants found the sport good, and before long curling clubs were springing up in the East. The sport later followed civilization westward.

Curling is today beyond question this country's most popular participant winter sport, and may well have more followers than any sport in any season. (Exact figures are difficult to come by, and curlers are notoriously enthusiastic about boosting the game.)

It is therefore a little hard to believe that less than 30 years ago there was no such thing as a Dominion championship. Some provinces ran bonspiels, but in general the highest title to which the average rink could aspire was best-in-the-club.

Such a situation, of course, could not be borne for long. When proud skips got together and began boasting of local prowess, the opinions expressed were apt to be disputed hotly, even violently. Unfortunately, they had to remain opinions. There was no interprovincial competition.

In 1927 all this changed, but the genesis of the idea for a Dominion championship competition can be traced back to the winter of 1924-25. A trophy was presented to the Manitoba Curling Association to be awarded to the winners of the annual Winnipeg Bonspiel. This trophy was known as the Macdonald's Brier Trophy. An additional prize was a free trip east at the expense of the donors.

There was little fraternization among curlers East and West in those days. The two halves of the nation were inclined to view the sport from different angles. Easterners liked its recreational possibilities, while their prairie brothers saw the appeal of vigorous competition. Something was needed to bring the two together.

NORTHERN ONTARIO Brier entries are, l. to r., Raymond Parnell, Leo Fregeau, Jack Pike, Jim Guy.

The Winnipeggers' junkets during the next two years did the trick. The first year, it was the victorious Wood Rink which made the journey, competing on a friendly basis in such centres as Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, and Hamilton. The next year, the Sherwood rink took top honors in Winnipeg, and proceeded to duplicate the feat at the Quebec Bonspiel.

When the triumphant tourists reached Toronto, a luncheon was held in their honor, presided over by Thomas Rennie, President of the Ontario Curling Association. It proved fruitful. Various angles of the matter were discussed over the chicken patties, and before the ice cream had melted plans were firm to hold an annual Dominion championship at Toronto's Granite Club. The Macdonald people offered to supply a bigger and better trophy to be known as the Macdonald's Brier Tankard. Trustees were Rennie, Senator John T. Haig, KC, of Winnipeg, and the late Col. Peter Lyall (who has been succeeded by the Hon. Thane A. Campbell of Charlottetown).

The decision to hold the affair annually in Toronto was simply one of expediency. The Ontario city was central, and the Granite Club's facilities were adequate. There was no implication that Toronto was the hottest curling club in the country; any such assertion would have been stoutly disputed.

Toronto remained the scene of the annual event until 1940, when pressure from other cities, which had developed suitable rinks and were bursting with hospitality, became too great, and since that year the *venue* has changed annually. There is no set system of rotation, but rather invitations are received, usually from the provincial curling body, and a decision is made as to the site of the following year's festivities. Among other cities, Winni-

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THE PRESS MAKES GOOD AT HARVARD

by Shane MacKay

Newspapermen avail themselves of grants to improve their professional standards

HARVARD'S irrepressible *Lampoon* not long ago carried a cartoon showing a crowd of informally clad students crossing the Yard between classes, with a few men wearing fedoras spotted prominently among them. The caption read, "The Nieman Fellows."

For the past 14 years, Harvard has opened its doors annually to about a dozen American newspapermen, winners of one of the most prized awards in U.S. journalism. This year, for the first time, the group included three newspapermen from Australia, Canada and New Zealand, chosen by committees of editors in their respective countries and financed by the Carnegie Foundation.

Nieman Fellowships were devised by Harvard's President James B. Conant with a $1,400,000 bequest to the university in 1936 by Mrs. Agnes Wahl Nieman, widow of the founder of the Milwaukee *Journal*. Mrs. Nieman stipulated only that the money be used to elevate the standards of journalism in the United States. Harvard had just a few months previously established a depression policy of opening no new schools or departments until its already very large existing facilities developed. During the next two years, Conant discussed the bequest with a number of U.S. editors and publishers. They had a wide variety of suggestions, but all were agreed the money should not be used to add another school of journalism to the substantial number then operating in the U.S.

Conant has described his plan—it was his own—as one of the most successful experiments in Harvard's 300-year history. He decided to use the money to bring a small group of working newspapermen to the university each year and allow them to take whatever courses they thought would improve their professional standards. Income from the fund was enough to pay salary equivalents of about a dozen men each year, enabling them to bring their families to Cambridge, Mass., for the nine-month session.

The consultant editors and publishers were frankly skeptical about the proposal. They told Conant few newspapermen would want to leave their hard-paced careers for a sabbatical of quiet study in a university; most newspapermen were not of that temperament. More than 300 applications the first year belied this forecast, and were eloquent testimony of the intellectual hungers of men confronted with the daily problem of simplifying the complicated. The continued demand each year for fellowships has been a measure of the prestige they now hold among U.S. newspapermen.

—Walter R. Fleischer

CURATOR of the Nieman Fellowships, Louis M. Lyons, *left*, is consulted by Shane MacKay. The program has achieved its greatest development under Lyons.

Harvard offers Nieman Fellows an open door to all its facilities. The university's hospitality comes as a surprise to newspapermen who go there. They expect at best an atmosphere of cool and scholarly disinterest. They are welcomed warmly, given a free hand to sample any courses on the large curriculum, and urged to make use of every university amenity from the Faculty Club to football. Renowned historians, economists and scientists invite them into their homes. Their wives are entertained by faculty wives and are invited to take courses at Radcliffe, Harvard's feminine adjunct.

Nieman Fellows arrive at Harvard with general plans of what they want to do. Their programs, as outlined in their applications and year-end reports, have been evidence of the wide variety of general and special needs felt in work which demands versatility. Most have headed for the social sciences and courses in economics, government, history and labor relations. Others asked for nothing more than a sabbatical year away from the pressure of their day-to-day work, and have spent the better part of their time reading in Harvard's 5-million-volume libraries. Some specialists from the larger, more departmentalized newspapers and newsmagazines have taken courses in physics, law, architecture, social psychology and even medicine. Harvard's famed Department of International and Regional Studies recently has drawn a number of Far East correspondents seeking more background on oriental history and languages. Weekly newspaper editors have found valuable courses in agricultural science and economics.

Confronted with this glittering array of knowledge in books and men, Nieman Fellows are surprised to hear Harvard professors remark that they regard the arrangement as a two-way street. Several say they learn as much as they teach a seasoned Washington correspondent, a top-notch labor reporter or a man fresh from a foreign assignment, and the newspapermen are frequently asked to deliver guest lectures.

The Foundation organizes weekly seminars with members of the faculty whose subjects may be of particular current interest. Every three or four weeks, there is a Nieman dinner to which an outside speaker, usually a newspaper editor, is invited for an evening of informal discussion. Guests come from widely varying types of newspapers and magazines, and from all shades of political opinion. In the past, they have included Arthur H. Sulzberger, Lester Markel, James Reston, Arthur Krock and Brooks Atkinson of the New York *Times;* Henry Luce and Roy Larsen of the *Time-Life* group; Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt; Edward A. Weeks Jr., and Charles W. Morton of the *Atlantic Monthly;* columnists from Lippmann to Pegler; the late Harold Laski; Erwin Canham of the *Christian Science Monitor;* John Dos Passos; and many others. Canada was represented for the first time this year by R. A. Farquharson, editor of SATURDAY NIGHT and chairman of the Canadian Nieman Committee.

FOR TWO YEARS before the Nieman program was inaugurated in 1938, income from the bequest was used to assemble a collection of books related to newspapers and journalism. Archibald MacLeish, the American poet (now a professor of English at Harvard), was named "curator" of the collection, a title which was retained when the Foundation took its present form. When MacLeish left Harvard early in the war to become Librarian of Congress, Louis M. Lyons, a Boston newspaperman who had been a member of the first Nieman group, was appointed his successor. The Nieman program has seen its greatest development under Lyon's genial, discriminating guidance. His editing of the Foundation's quarterly journal, *Nieman Reports*, has made it a forum for newspapermen's ideas and ideals. Unfettered by anything but its benefactor's high principles, it has become a conscience for U.S. journalism.

Thirteen Nieman groups have passed through Harvard. About 80 per cent have remained in newspaper work, and those who have left it have nearly all entered such allied fields as journalism teaching, government public relations and magazines.

More than half those awarded fellowships have been general reporters and rural editors.

Primary emphasis has been placed on improving the standards of those in the direct business of writing news for the public, principally on the supposition that given an opportunity to develop himself in one of the great universities of the world, the conscientious newspaperman can return to his work better equipped for his key function in a free society.

SHANE MACKAY *was the first Canadian to be awarded a Nieman Fellowship for Journalism, is telegraph editor of the* Winnipeg Free Press.

WHY YOU'LL LIVE LONGER

by Helen Beattie

Life Insurance Officers Association has put $1 million into medical research; results benefit life companies and public

CHARGING an insurance organization with undue modesty might seem like the joke of the century. Nevertheless it is a charge that might be levelled at the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association. Since 1926 the Association has spent more than a million dollars on medical research and public health and only in the past few years has it done anything positive about publicizing its work.

Altruistic as it may sound, it must not be supposed that this million has been spent with no thought of return. Any scientific findings which increase your life expectancy are going to make the company which holds your life-insurance policy very happy. The same findings are also going to make you happy too. This marriage of sound business practice and beneficence which has left its impact on almost every known facet of public health has cost the average Canadian policyholder one-thirty-second of a cent.

There was no pattern to follow when the standing committee on public health made its first grant in 1926, yet the development of the work has been logical from the beginning.

The first grants were made to organizations working in the public-health field which needed financial support to get under way. As their value was proven they were either taken over by government agencies or became self-supporting. As governments—federal, provincial and municipal—picked up their responsibilities in the public health field, the Association gradually withdrew financial support and channelled funds to research into specific diseases and conditions.

Formed in 1894, when it was known as the Canadian Life Managers Association, the organization now has 61 member companies—nearly all those doing business in Canada. It was instituted to provide a common meeting ground where those engaged in insurance could discuss their mutual problems, exchange views and promote the welfare, not only of their companies but also of their policyholders.

Member companies, on the basis of their premium income, are assessed for the support of donations made through the Public Health Committee. These, exclusive of fellowships, have totalled $1,026,464 since 1926 when the committee gave its first $15,000 for the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis in the Maritimes. When, in 1948, the Association withdrew financial support from the Canadian Tuberculosis Association because of its improved financial position, grants made to it over the 23 years totalled $256,981.

The five projects (as distinguished from fellowships) which received grants this year were Hamilton college which got $4,800 to study the thyroid hormone; the Montreal Neurological Institute which received $3,000 for a study of the fundamental problem of the solubility of fat in the blood; McGill which was given $5,375 to do research on the influence of the vagus nerve in the causation of coronary artery disease as well as a $3,500 grant for a study on iron metabolism and nutritional anaemia; the big one—$25,370 to the Hospital for Sick Children; the Department of Medicine, University of Toronto; the Banting and Best Medical Research, University of Toronto and the Department of pathology at McGill University to complete a five-year cooperative study on the processes of aging, and finally $12,521 to the Hospital for Sick Children and the Connaught Medical Research Laboratories to finish a five-year study on poliomyelitis.

WHILE the poliomyelitis study has not produced any spectacular cure for the disease, the important findings will have a telling effect on further research in the field. The project was set up by Dr. Nelles Silverthorne and Dr. Andrew Rhodes who chose Dufferin County, Ont., as their field, because of its proximity to the laboratories in Toronto, because of its good medical health set-up and because its population of about 14,000 lived both on farms and in sizeable towns.

Field work, done by Dr. Patricia Armstrong showed that three quarters of the cases of polio in Dufferin County from 1948 could be traced to actual contact with another case of this disease.

The same researchers, working on the grant, have been successful in tracking down the Coxsackie virus, which produce symptoms similar to polio but apparently no paralysis. As a result of publishing the first paper in Canada on this virus, Dr. Rhodes was invited to attend the second International Poliomyelitis Congress at Copenhagen and take part in the discussions.

While no one has seen the polio virus, it has been isolated and the researchers are comparing the Ontario strains with those obtained in the United States. Currently the group is working on a new type of test for the polio virus and is trying to grow it in living tissue in test tubes. The virus can be preserved in a deep freeze so research is not confined to the time when the disease is epidemic.

IT IS unlikely that polio will affect personally many readers of this article. What will likely carry us off is one of the diseases related to the processes of aging. This does not necessarily mean they are related to our chronological age. But they are all related to the blood supply. Coronary diseases result from a cutting off of the blood supply to the heart, strokes are an interference with the blood supply to the brain, and many of the severe kidney diseases are directly related to a decreased blood supply to those vital organs.

That McGill and the University of Toronto should get money from the Life Officers for this study on the processes of aging makes sense, but such a grant to the Hospital for Sick Children seems slightly ludicrous until one studies diabetes. Research has shown that many of the manifestations of aging processes can be studied in diabetics.

Before 1921 diabetic children died. But in 1921 insulin was discovered and the diabetic children who have been using insulin since that time are at an age when they should be in the prime of life. Most of them are. In the majority of cases children whose diets were properly supervised, whose blood sugar was checked and who maintained their rigid discipline since the onset of the disease are indistinguishable from anybody else except for their dependence on insulin. Others, who rebelled under the discipline, cheated on their diets, didn't watch their blood sugar, are showing, while they are still young, signs of old age. With 29 years as their average age, they have blood vessels like people of 60. Since the early records of

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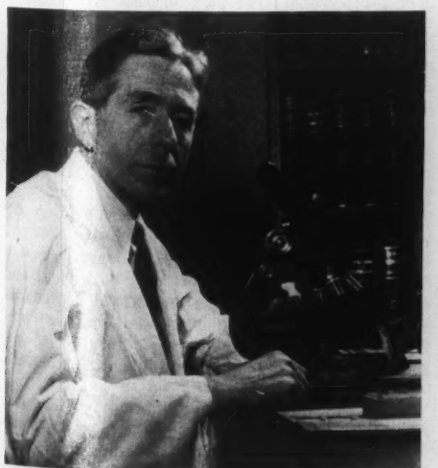
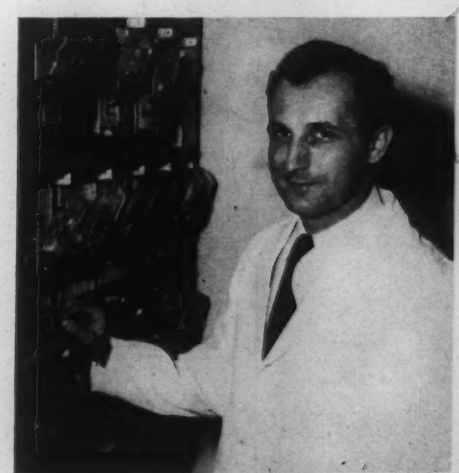


—Richard Arless

MONTREAL: Dr. Lyman Duff, Dean of Medicine at McGill, is working on problems of vascular disease.

—Federal

TORONTO: Dr. T. G. H. Drake of the Hospital for Sick Children, directs research on premature aging.



—Thams Studio

SASKATOON: Dr. J. Lowentahl, of Saskatchewan University, has an Insurance Officers fellowship.

WORLD OF WOMEN

THE CAMPAIGN THAT ALTERED FACE OF SOCIETY

by Megan Lloyd George

Gently-bred Victorian ladies were ruthless, resolute fighters for equality of women and social progress. Modern women owe them an incalculable debt.

—Canada Wide

SUFFRAGETTE AT WORK: Sylvia, daughter of dauntless Mrs. Pankhurst, protests to London bobby during demonstration.

"I HOPE THAT IN HEAVEN men and women will be equal," someone said to Dr. Johnson. "That, Madam," he replied, "is to be too ambitious; *we* might as well aspire to be equal to the angels."

In the last 100 years many ambitions have been realized and many equalities won, as the result in the early days of the courage and resolution of a few pioneer women and the support of men of vision like John Stuart Mill. We, in this century have inherited rights and opportunities from our mothers and grandmothers. I sometimes wonder whether we fully appreciate the inborn prejudices with which they contended so valiantly and the magnitude of the victory they won.

LADY MEGAN LLOYD GEORGE

It is a good thing to take a look every now and then at this gallery of great personalities. So, for a change, let us now sing of famous women.

The first of them was Florence Nightingale. It was to be expected that women when they first entered public life should begin by extending those philanthropic activities which have always been regarded as falling naturally within their sphere. Florence Nightingale began her career with the work which from time immemorial has been a natural duty of women, the care of the sick. But she and her attendant ministering angels, all delicately nurtured young ladies, undertook their duties, not in the security of their sheltered Victorian homes, but in that travesty of a hospital at Scutari, where "cesspools loaded with filth wafted their poison into the upper rooms, and the walls were thick with dirt".

Florence Nightingale in one of her many despatches home wrote: "the vermin might, if they had but unity of purpose, carry off the 4 miles of beds on their backs, and march with them into the War Office, Horse Guards, S.W."

Indignation burned within her and scorched any who sought to oppose her indomitable will and purpose. She was indefatigable, resolute and ruthless. Barracks and hospitals were remodelled, proper water supplies, ventilation and kitchens were introduced. The whole of the army Medical Department was reorganized. She carried on the campaign at home. She was responsible for a society providing sick nurses for the poor, and finally for the Government Department for Public Health in Britain.

The second portrait in the personality gallery is Octavia Hill.

"Woman's place is the home", is the dictum sometimes laid down by the male of the species for the aspiring social worker. To Octavia Hill (1838-1912) it was not only her own home. She was the first of many social workers who made slum clearance and housing her concern. She made a modest beginning by buying and rebuilding three miserable, dilapidated houses in a London street ironically named "Paradise Place". That was only the first of many experiments. Octavia Hill was the first to recognize the importance of community centres in housing estates where tenants could meet socially and enjoy hearing music and lectures and of grounds where children could play in safety.

SHE WAS a woman of sound practical sense and believed in what she called "the healing gift of space", the green belt in towns and cities. She was also a woman of vision, for she foresaw the danger that the rapid industrialization of Britain would give the Vandals free play to ruin and desecrate the beauties of our country. The institution of the National Trust, which has rescued many of our natural and architectural treasures from the avid clutches of the speculator, was largely due to her efforts.

But it was when women sought to enter spheres of activity considered to be alien to them that the challenge was thrown down in earnest. A Society was formed for the Employment of Women. By 1891 there were over 146,000 women in the teaching profession, 29,000 shop assistants, 17,000 clerks and secretaries. Women found their way into the public service, into the post office and savings bank department, a policy which produced such consternation among the staff that they protested vehemently against what they called the grievous dangers, "moral and financial", of such a course.

With the industrial revolution they were employed in industry and even in the mines as cheap labor, often under terrible conditions. A Commission of Inquiry reported that "Females submit to work in places where no man or even lad could

CONTINUED ON PAGE 31

LADY MEGAN LLOYD GEORGE *wrote this article for* SATURDAY NIGHT *while visiting Canada recently. She is uniquely fitted to speak with authority on her subject. Younger daughter of the first Earl Lloyd-George, she has been a member of the British House of Commons, has long been closely associated with the political life of England.*

—French Army photo

—Wide World

CAN THEY MARCH TOGETHER? French youths (left) have been raised in fear of the Boche. German Industrial Police (right) are already marching for U.S.

WORLD AFFAIRS

GERMANY, WANTED BUT FEARED

by Willson Woodside

AS GERMANY has recovered her strength, France has regained her fears. When the parliamentarians in Bonn pounded out their conditions the other day, and the delegates in Paris screamed out their alarm, it looked for awhile as though the painstakingly-erected scaffolding of Franco-German reconciliation might come tumbling down and the boldly planned edifice of joint defence and ultimate federation never be built.

There was an immediate effort to repair the breach at the London meeting of the Western "Big Three" foreign ministers with Adenauer, but it gave more of the appearance of a glossing-over. The rift revealed by the parliamentary debates in Bonn and Paris—debates which, ironically, "approved" the European Army scheme in each case—will not quickly be closed. For as Harold Callender pointed out in a *New York Times* dispatch from Paris, the conditions which the French and the Germans attached to their cooperation in the European Army plan revealed that they were pursuing it in diametrically opposed ends.

PARIS, says Callender, sees in the European Army a means of curbing West Germany's military development, including its armament industry, over which the French want continued control by the Allies. Bonn sees in the same army a means of gaining complete freedom for Western Germany.

There had been plenty of warning of trouble. The present French Government, under an unknown premier, has only the shakiest support in parliament, and is widely expected to be the last or next-to-last of the "Third Force" governments; the new majority is slated to include the Gaullists on the Right. To help bring that about these vote solidly against the government even though that means voting with the Communists. What *The Economist* said of the Germans in this crisis could with as much justice be said of these Frenchmen: few of them have the courage to be anything but nationalist.

The situation of the present German Government is only slightly better. It has a leader of great prestige and a more assured majority. But it is near the end of its tenure and faces an opposition which confidently demands an election and a population which stands in large majority against rearmament.

As if it were not difficult enough for Adenauer to bring the European Army plan to a vote in the Bonn parliament under such circumstances, Schuman suddenly took a step which can only be explained by French fears of German revival: he raised the French High Commissioner to the Saar Territory to the status of ambassador. The Germans took this as a further effort to pry the Saar away from Germany and make it a separate state.

(The cold arithmetic of the thing is that, so long as France controls the Saar she has a steel production, based on 1951 figures, of 12.3 million tons to West Germany's 12.9; while if the Saar went back to Germany, the latter would have 15.4 million tons to France's 9.8—and German production is still rising rapidly.)

—New York Times

ULCER in Franco-German relations: Saar coal basin.

The temper produced in the Bonn debate by this move was such that some observers could only believe that the French had intended to break up the European Army scheme. The German deputies *on the government side* attached condition after condition to German participation in a European Army, and even these did not go far enough to satisfy the opposition.

Regardless of how things may seem to have been smoothed over by the Foreign Ministers' meeting in London and the Lisbon NATO Conference, the conditions which the Bundestag attached to Adenauer's bill on rearmament bear careful consideration. More will be heard of those still unsatisfied, as Germany gets stronger.

The Bundestag insisted that the Federal Government must demand of France full political freedom in the Saar. This the Germans claim does not exist at present, and with it they believe that parties favoring full reunion with Germany will gain the upper hand.

THIS German demand for self-determination for the Saar is politically irresistible, in view of the moral position the Western powers have taken up before the world. Granting it, we will nevertheless appear to be making a concession to their pressure.

It is something the same with the remaining 800 convicted war criminals who are still in our custody, and whose liberation is demanded by the Bundestag. There are few nations which would accept sentences passed on their countrymen by foreigners; and here the Germans have the support of a man who may be the next president of the United States, Senator Taft, who has called Nuremberg the justice of the victors. If they are to be allies, the Germans insist on the removal of all such stigma of defeat and outside control. And here again they appear to have "forced" us to give

in, as it was agreed in London that a court of three Allied and three German members would review all such cases.

Other Bundestag conditions formally stipulated full equality for Germany within the European Defence Community, full sovereignty for the Bonn Republic in all external and internal matters except for questions touching the reunion of Germany and the status of Berlin, and Allied support in reuniting Germany.

Then there was a flat demand for the end of the occupation: Allied troops in Germany must have no more rights than when posted on the territory of Atlantic allies. All bodies of German auxiliaries—such as the Industrial Police organized under American control and shown in our illustration—must be disbanded.

There can be only one German defence contribution. It must be estimated by the same methods of ability to pay which the Wise Men applied to other countries, and it must not raise German taxes. It must take care of support for West Berlin, aid to refugees from East Germany and upkeep of Allied forces in Germany, besides actual German defence costs.

Further, the Bundestag insisted that with the occupation ended the Federal Republic must be free to decide which of the laws imposed by the occupying powers are to remain in force (which sounds like the knell of the Allied law breaking up the big cartels), and must not be restricted in industrial production or research by control bodies such as the Allied Military Security Board.

—Vicky in News Chronicle

IS HE EQUAL TO IT?

These blunt and sweeping demands by the Germans had the effect which might be expected on the French parliamentarians when they in turn met to pass on the European Army bill. Even Pleven, who suggested the scheme, and Moch who as Defence Minister guided it through its early stages, brought forward new conditions. Pleven demanded fresh guarantees by Britain and the U.S. against a German military resurgence, while Moch's Socialists wanted the whole thing put off until June, to see what the UN's disarmament commission could produce.

There were extreme emotional appeals against joining hands with the beastly Boche, warnings that the Germans might come to dominate the European Army, and with it France, predictions that the Germans, when their divisions were built up, would pull out of the joint army and set up their own national forces again.

On the reasonable side the strongest arguments were that German rearmament would bring greater tension between Russia and the West, and that the character of NATO, now purely defensive, would be changed by taking in as an associate a nation which has territorial claims on the Soviets. Germany might drag them all to war with Russia in an attempt to regain her lost territories.

Against all this, the most effective counter came from Schuman: If France were now to disrupt the plans for a European Army the U.S. would turn to Germany.

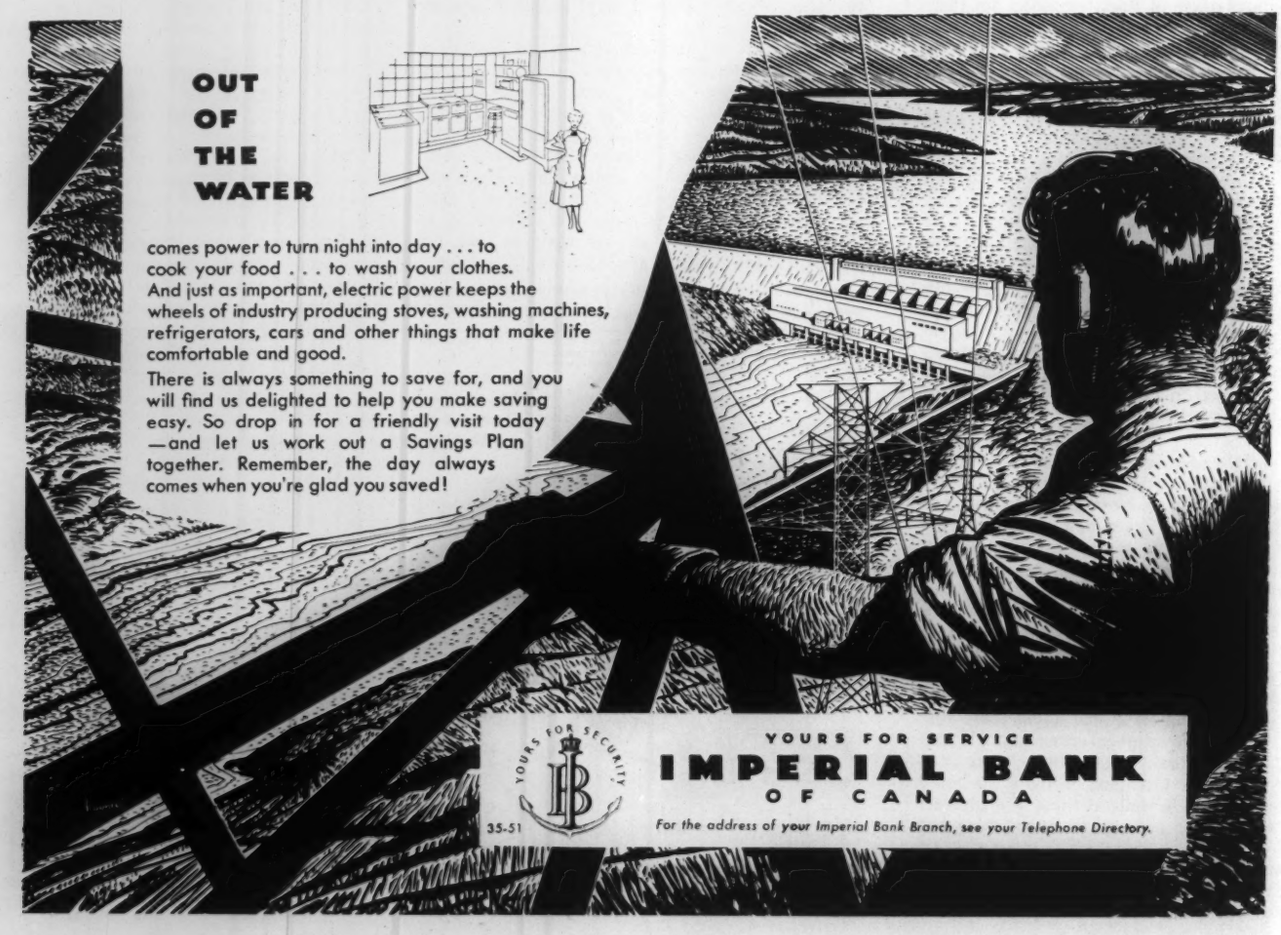
This was where things stood after the German and French debates. Not a few observers on the spot said flatly that it was the end of the European Army.

But within a few days dispatches from the London meeting of foreign ministers and from Lisbon suggested that everything had been patched up. It is true that Schuman and Adenauer, Eden and Acheson, did talk things over thoroughly and agree on a wide range of compromise solutions which would limit German arms production but make her a kind of associate member of NATO. Nevertheless, the recent outburst on both sides must be a warning that nationalist pride and prejudice will rise as Germany grows stronger, and there will be new crises when it comes time to actually raise German troops.

—Die Zeit, Hamburg

AND NOW how abhorred in my imagination it is! My gorge rises at it! ("Hamlet").

It is a great deal to expect that men of such ability, vision and responsibility as Schuman and Adenauer will continue to direct their countries' policy, and how would de Gaulle and Schumacher get along? And it is doubtful if, in the end, the problem of containing German strength can be solved within a West European framework. To make sure of Germany, for her good and ours, she must be gripped firmly in an Atlantic Union.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LONDON LETTER

Englishman's Castle—Canadian Style

by P. O'D.

THE NEW MINISTER of Housing, Mr. Harold Macmillan, and his stalwarts are setting about the business of getting as many houses built as possible with a vigor and good sense that promise well for the housing future. It is only fair to Mr. Aneurin Bevan to say that no man could have put more drive into the provision of houses for the people than he did during the days of Socialist rule. But he made his plans on too generous a scale. Nothing is too good for the people, Mr. Bevan was fond of saying. So the houses he built were too big, too elaborate, took too much material and time to build, and cost too much.

Mr. Macmillan is trying to avoid that mistake. In his new plans he has gone to Canada and the United States for the type of small house in which "circulation space" is cut to the minimum. It remains to be seen how English people will take to houses in which there are practically no halls, where rooms open into one another and serve more than one purpose, and stairways go up wherever it is handiest to put them—out of the living room, for instance. Such houses are cheaper to build and cheaper to heat—also pleasanter to live in, a Canadian would say.

But there is a long tradition of British house-building to be overcome, the tradition that every room must be quite separate, however small and dark and poky this may make it, and every stairway approached by its own passage. Something to do with the famous British passion for privacy.

Italian Miners

QUITE A LOT has been said—in the main justly—in criticism of British coal miners for their unwillingness to let Italians work beside them in the pits. Not so much has been said—almost nothing, in fact—about the unwillingness of Italians to stay in the pits when they are allowed to work there. And yet this also is a factor that has to be taken into account in any plans for the recruitment of foreign labor.

Italians brought in for work in the British coal mines are first given an 8-weeks' course at a Yorkshire centre to learn basic English—and it ought to be pretty basic oop Yorkshire way, la-a-ad! Efforts are also made to accustom them to British mining methods. Then they are sent out to wherever there is work for them and they are allowed to take it.

The Italians work hard and earn good wages—£7 and more a week, which must be quite wonderful by Italian standards. Even so, there are a good many who cannot stick it. They dislike the weather, the income tax, the cost of living, and the food. So home they go, breaking their two-year contracts and paying their own fares back. Not all of them of course, but quite a few—as much as 25 per cent. It is hard to blame them. South Wales, or any other British coalfield, must seem pretty grim after Southern Italy where a great many of them belong.

A Bit Of Breeze

ORKNEY MUST BE one of the windiest places in the world. It always blows there, mostly the sort of wind that anyone else would regard as a gale but which the Orkneyans hardly notice. So long as it doesn't blow the vegetables out of the ground, it is considered just a bit of a breeze. But now and then they have a real wind—and recently they had one, 120 miles an hour. Not even the Oldest Inhabitant could recall the like of it.

This particular gale blew the roofs off farmhouses and barns, blew the haystacks to smithereens though they are anchored down with cables, blew the chickens out to sea and sent the hencoops hurtling after them. It seems odd that in so windy a country there should be a flourishing poultry industry. Must be a kind of chicken that can dig itself in. Now it is said the islanders are going in for pigs, as less likely to become airborne.

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FILMS

COLOSSAL IS THE WORD

by Mary Lowrey Ross

"HISTORY will not record that the burning of Rome was good; but it will say it was colossal," one of the characters in "Quo Vadis" says severely to the Emperor Nero during the great conflagration.

This is a pretty fair criticism of the epic itself. However, you can't crowd seven million dollars worth of production into a capsule critique, so perhaps it would be better to go into the subject in more detail.

"Quo Vadis" is colossal, all right. It took 12 years to assemble, it employed 30,000 people and most of the time there are more spectators on the screen than there are in the audience. It is crammed full of spectacle—dance spectacle, fire spectacle, martyrdom spectacle, and Nero himself, a pretty consistent spectacle all the way through. It's a remarkable pageant, and it lasts three mortal hours.

It is probably a sign of invincible illiteracy that all the way through "Quo Vadis" I kept waiting for the great Chariot Race spectacle. It was only in the recovered peace and dinginess of outdoors that I realized that the Chariot Race comes in "Ben Hur". One of these times, they're going to combine "Ben Hur" and "Quo Vadis" in one gigantic and ultimate spectacle that will run from dawn to dark and employ the entire population of Southern California. I only hope I'm not here to see it.

In the meantime "Quo Vadis" will serve the purpose for movie-goers who have a taste for large scale showmanship and no special aversion to watching while their fellow-creatures are, ostensibly, crucified, burned alive, and eaten by lions. To reassure the rest there is a strong note of camp-meeting evangelism running through the epic. The Christians too keep fairly cheerful through most of the ordeal and the lions themselves appear comfortably lethargic. Even the bull that loses out in a wrestling match with Christian martyr Buddy Baer seems only mildly excited by the goings-on. In fact the only one to get thoroughly steamed up from first to last is the Emperor Nero, as played by Peter Ustinov. Actor Ustinov's Nero hardly qualifies as a characterization, but it is a performance.

As the Roman commander who falls in love with the beautiful Christian hostage, Robert Taylor gives a good standard church-pageant performance. But Deborah Kerr as the Christian hostage scarcely rises to even this modest level. She looks wonderful in technicolor, however, and is certainly a model of Christian fortitude, tripping off to meet martyrdom without a hair out of place.

IN "Phone Call from a Stranger" we have four plane-travellers, assorted and tossed together for the convenience of plot. They are a lawyer, (Gary Merrill) who is running away from his unfaithful wife; a medical man (Michael Rennie) who is running away from himself; a strip-teaser (Shelley Winters) who has mother-in-law trouble and a travelling salesman (Keenan Wynn) whose notion of brightening life for his morose fellow-passengers is to don a false nose or out-size plastic ears and make funny faces.

Bad weather and a forced landing brings this little group of incompatibles together, to the point where they begin exchanging telephone numbers and confidences. Then with plot and sub-plots well under control the plane starts aloft again and presently crashes, leaving Lawyer Merrill as the sole survivor. Through considerably battered he sets right out on a round of condolence calls to the relatives and relicts of the deceased.

This type of plot is a good deal like a rather simple interlocking jigsaw puzzle, in which all the easy marginal bits are worked in first, with the odd troublesome pieces left for the finish. They all fit in neatly in the end, and the picture, though certainly no work of art, is complete. As it develops here, Lawyer Merrill straightens out the difficulties between the medico's widow and her son, a morose adolescent; hustles off to put in a good word for the deceased strip-teaser with her husband and embattled mother-in-law, and finally settles down for a long chat with the crippled relict of the travelling salesman. This settles his own problem and the last unlikely piece is finally fitted into place.

The characterizations in "Phone Call From a Stranger" are for the most part simple stock impersonations. I liked best Evelyn Varden, who gives a notable performance as a brassy survival of the Red Hot Mamma era, and Bette Davis who, as the crippled wife of the salesman, manages to round everything off in style. It's impossible not to be interested in Bette Davis even though her tendency to perform more and more like a Dame of the British Empire leaves one a little uneasy.

"QUO VADIS"

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OLD AND NEW STRIDES IN NATIONALISM

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

a somewhat reluctant Foreign Office in Whitehall, the right to separate diplomatic representation in Washington.

The realities of Canada's independent position were further emphasized at the Imperial Conference in 1921 when Mr. Arthur Meighen, yet another Conservative, departed from British policy to carry successfully his proposition that Britain should not renew the Anglo-Japanese treaty on the sound ground that such an act would jeopardize British (and Canadian) relations with the United States.

THE NEXT few years were filled with developments. In 1922 the Turks threatened to seize the Dardanelles, and the British Government cabled all the Dominions, asking with some brusquerie what help might be expected if war broke out. This was published in the press before the Canadian Government got the official cable and the Liberal Prime Minister, Mr. King, who had succeeded Mr. Meighen, replied by asking for more information and using, for the first time, his famous formula that Parliament must decide. The crisis blew over but as Prof. Edgar McInnis pointed out in his history of Canada, the formula of constant consultation envisaged by Borden and Smuts during the years of the Imperial War Cabinet had broken down under the impact of events:

"To suppose that Ottawa and Canberra and Pretoria would follow with a keen and active interest the policies pursued by Britain in remote areas where none of their vital interests were involved . . . represented a highly optimistic view of human nature. The idea that Britain would be content or even able to delay action until the possibly conflicting views of Commonwealth members had been harmonized ignored the need for continuous direction and prompt action."

In 1923 Mr. Ernest Lapointe became the sole signatory of a Canadian-American fisheries treaty. The Americans, abandoning the opposition they had expressed at the Paris peace conference, no longer felt the need of having a British signature as well. They had also, in 1920, accepted (as had the British) the principle of separate Canadian diplomatic representation in Washington.

These developments were hailed by some sections of Canadian opinion as sounding the death knell of the British Empire, the different parts of which seemed to be mounting their horses and riding off in all directions. But this view ignored the eminently practical considerations involved. As early as the Washington Treaty of 1871 and the Alaska Boundary settlement at the opening of the twentieth century, men as divergent in politics as Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Wilfrid Laurier had found their negotiations with the United States hampered by the need to move through British diplomatic channels. The British naturally dealt with their own interests first: Canadian needs tended to be an afterthought and, in the Alaska case, Canada had obviously been sacrificed on the important altar of British-American relations.

THUS the practical needs of particular cases joined hands with the concept of nationalism. In matters of policy, both Conservative and Liberal statesmen behaved as Canadians with no regard to party. The differences between them lay more in the mode in which they expressed policy than in the policies themselves.

A decisive Imperial Conference was held in 1923 when the principle of separate action and separate ratification of treaties was acknowledged. It was followed in 1926 by the famous Balfour Declaration which set forth the principle of the autonomy and independence of the Dominions under a common Crown.

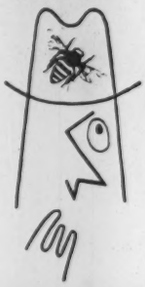
Speaking of these developments in an address to the University of Toronto, Sir Robert Borden said:

"Three-quarters of a century ago political prophets declared that responsible government in the British colonies would shatter the fabric of the Empire. Today there are short-

—Norris in Vancouver Sun

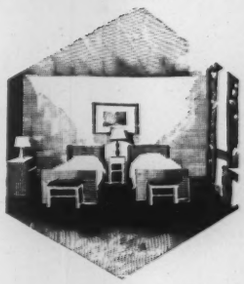
"Perhaps we should impress on them that NOW they can grow up and be Governor General."

we've had a



in our bonnet

and we've been busy as bees!..



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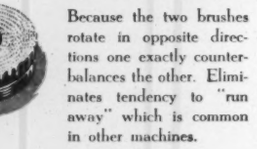

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sighted men who sincerely believe that the national status which the Dominions have attained will have the like result. On the contrary, I am convinced that [it] will result, not in weakening but in strengthening the real ties that bind together the nations of the British Commonwealth."

The Balfour Declaration of 1926 was implemented in detail by the Statute of Westminster, adopted by the Imperial Conference of 1930 at which Canada was represented by the Conservative Prime Minister, Mr. R. B. Bennett. The Statute was passed next year and promptly adopted by Canada, though some of the other Dominions delayed that action.

THUS the steady tide continued. During the Bennett regime a prominent Montreal Conservative, Mr. C. H. Cahan, introduced a private bill into the House of Commons for the abolition of appeals to the Privy Council. Though the appeals were abolished only in 1949 by the Liberal Prime Minister, Mr. Louis St. Laurent, few people know how narrow was the margin by which Mr. Bennett, 15 years before, decided not to accept the Cahan proposal, make it the Government's own, and press it through.

Now, in 1951 and 1952, the ultimate stages of the movement are in full swing though it is likely to take years yet for its completion. The appointment of a Canadian Governor-General—a major break with a valuable tradition—has been accomplished with little controversy due in all likelihood to the excellence of the first choice made. Now the Government is busy amending statutes to remove from them the word "Dominion" which, according to the Prime Minister, offends the inferiority complex of certain among our fellow-citizens. This term, we are astonished to learn, reeks of colonialism, which makes one wonder just how silly some people can get. However, once nationalism takes hold, its many manifestations are not all rational.

There remain the creation of two major symbols of nationhood—a flag and a national anthem. Also the politically important problem of equipping ourselves with a rational method of amending our own constitution without going through the cumbersome process of requesting the British Parliament to do it for us, in terms of which we approve. This method is a very dangerous one for theoretically it permits the Dominion (whoops! sorry, my mistake) the Canadian Parliament to drive a horse and coach through all or any provincial power. Though it will never be used in this fashion, our failure to decide on a due process of change means we must remain indefinitely in a suit of clothes which in many respects reflect the fashions and needs of 1867 rather than the present.

As to the anthem and the flag, it is worth noting that we have historically found it easier to press resolutions and pass legislation amending our relations with Great Britain than we have in coming to agreement among ourselves. Nobody outside Canada is in any way opposed to our having a flag and anthem of our own. It is nobody's fault but our own that we have not yet got them; and it is to be noted that the present Government, blithely taking the word "Dominion" out of our laws as a great gesture of freedom and independence, remains afraid to give our children two important symbols which, if nationalism is to be our aim, are essential in the formation of nationhood.

ISLAND NAZIS TRIED TO GRAB

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

would have known this idyllic state could not last.

It was the English fishermen who rebelled. Menier, the legend goes, treated these tenants fairly, but they resented him. One account states that the fabulously wealthy Frenchman had bought one of the thrones of Spain, set it up in his home and there every year had the fishermen come and pay homage while he sat in the one-time seat of emperors.

It came to a point where Menier ordered the English fishermen to leave. This act caused Canadian newspaper writers to proclaim it a reverse twist on the expulsion of the Acadians from Grand Pré. Claims were made that Menier was acting for the French Government, and that once the English fishermen were removed, French soldiers, disguised as laborers, would be brought to man this strategic base.

The U.S. newspapers picked up the cry, and in July, 1900, *The New York Sun* said, in part:

"If, beyond and behind this, there is a scheme on the part of France to establish a new possession on the very front door of Canada, and M. Menier is but the agent of the French Government for the carrying out of this project, a very serious international aspect is imparted to the matter . . ."

Menier quieted the rumpus by dying. His brother, Gaston, sold the troublesome island to the Consolidated Paper Corporation in 1914, and Anticosti seemed content to go about its job of growing a yearly supply of pulp wood. It returned to the anonymity it had lost in an August gale way back in 1534.

It was still a peaceful, almost forgotten island as late as 1936 when the giant dirigible *Hindenberg*, on a "good will" tour of North America, deviated from its announced course to fly up the St. Lawrence. Reports that it had flown low over Anticosti caused not a ripple of comment.

But it did a year later when, in its copyright story of Dec. 1, *The Gazette* said Germany wanted Anticosti.

The story, as told, painted a fearsome picture at a time when world peace had obviously only a short time to live. It was reported that a

group of Germans had arrived in Montreal. After a brief stay, they had hurried off to Anticosti. This party included Dr. Arnold Agatz, authority on harbor construction; M. Schiler, forestry expert; Capt. John Mueller, expert on deep sea navigation; a Dr. Lohmeyer, described as a town planning expert, and Dr. H. Woollert.

R. B. Bennett, in the House of Commons, charged that only one of this group was a "forester or woodsman." This was in reply to a statement by Dr. Woollert, head of the German party, that the group "merely sought information, the result of which we may buy wood or pulp from Anticosti. We have no obligation to purchase any property."

Canada found it hard to believe this innocent-sounding statement. The pulp market was in the doldrums; operations on Anticosti Island had ceased and the pulp-making machinery was rusting in idleness. If it was pulp Germany wanted, Canada figured, she could get it cheaply anywhere in the world. But if it was an air base for a future war—well!

Montreal's *Le Canada*, following the *Gazette* story the next day, left no doubt in the minds of its readers as to what Anticosti meant to Germany. It said the "pulp wood" deal had been preceded by close aerial surveys during the summer of 1937 by 16 men who did not reveal their nationality, but who did speak German among themselves.

These 16 men, in a hired launch, made soundings in the bays and inlets pocking the island, *Le Canada* added. And, every evening, a man from the party went to the telegraph station at Pointe-aux-Esquimaux to send code cables costing, on an average, $30 to $40 apiece.

This did the necessary job of sounding the national tocsin. Ian Mackenzie, then Minister of National Defence, rose in the House on Dec. 6 to say that in the event of war, the island would be expropriated if it were held by foreigners. Premier Duplessis, at the same time, said Quebec would never consent to such a sale. He went further; Quebec, he said, would not even allow pulpwood from the island to go to Germany.

By this time everyone was getting in on the story. *The Globe and Mail* in Toronto reprinted a *Le Canada* dispatch on Dec. 17 reporting that German interests also were negotiating to buy the Seignory of Mingan on the north shore of the St. Lawrence between Tadoussac and Natashguan.

THE POT of international ferment kept bubbling. By May 1, 1938, the talk about Anticosti was sweeping the country to such an extent that Prime Minister Mackenzie King personally took a hand. He stated flatly that Anticosti would not be sold to any foreign nation. But obviously Opposition Leader Bennett did not think the matter was closed.

Towards the end of the month the pugnacious Conservative leader brought up the subject once more. He solemnly warned the House that "eminent military and naval experts" from Germany were still trying to get the island. He sent a chill of fear down the backs of his listeners when he charged that "a personal representative of Hitler" had appeared in the deal for the purchase of the island.

This charge not only brought fear. It caused such confusion that an attempt to find out who the Hitler representative was turned up two such men—one a naturalized Canadian. So the "personal representative" of Hitler remained a shadowy creature, probably the creation of a fevered political imagination.

Bennett's assertions brought a quick reply from King. The Department of National Defence, and the Department of Justice, said the Prime Minister, were investigating the German interests said to be trying to buy the island.

The Consolidated Paper Corporation gave an added push to the merry-go-round of conjecture when, just at this juncture, it announced that it was considering the sale of Anticosti to Dutch interests. The late J. S. Woodsworth, then CCF leader, leaped to his feet to charge that this was camouflage.

By this time, having grown strong and big with nearly six months' turmoil and debate to nurture it, the Anticosti question was Canada's No. 1 defence headache. So the Government decided to move.

A ROYAL CANADIAN Navy schooner, commanded by Cmdr. G. N. Hibbard (later to captain the destroyers *Skeena* and *Iroquois* in World War II) and an RCAF plane with Wing Cmdr. C. E. Brookes in charge arrived at Anticosti in August. It was the answer of the Department of National Defence to public demand throughout Canada that Anticosti should remain completely and entirely Canadian.

Prime Minister King announced that Canada would establish defence bases on the island and "prevent forever any possibility of an alien power forging a spear to point at Canada's throat." Actually, the bases never materialized (survey work was still going on when World War II broke out) but the expedition served its purpose. The public clamor died down to a self-satisfied murmur. Anticosti was safe.

Today the island, still owned by Consolidated Paper, is a lush pulpwood "farm." About 400 company employees live on the island making sure that, through modern reseeding and growing methods, the great stands of pine will never thin out.

It is a peaceful, productive part of Canada. And for the first time in its turbulent, bloody and grandiose history it is living up to its Indian name of Nanticostik—"the good hunting ground."

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RADIO: FORD THEATRE

FRIDAYS YOU GET SAVAGE

by Margaret Ness

WHAT happens when a radio role calls for a deaf-mute, as in "Johnny Belinda"? If you're Alan Savage of the Ford Theatre you engage top-ranking Sandra Scott to breathe her emotions into the mike and she receives critical plaudits.

Another Ford Theatre "breather" became a Union matter. The play was "Libel" and Savage engaged a non-radio man with stage experience to double as a butler and a case in court. The butler had lines—so the actor would have to join the Association of Canadian Radio Artists. Later the butler was eliminated from the script. The case in court never says anything —just breathes his presence. Is it a speaking part and did the man have to join the Union? It is and he did.

This season Savage's headache was "The Women", the acid Clare Boothe play. Doubters said he couldn't find the 13 good actresses with contrasting voices and that jealous tempers would fly. He got the voices and kept his women so friendly that they threw a "Bring Alan a Gift of Home-made-Jam-or Preserves" party.

Savage can be counted on in a crisis, too. The Friday following the King's death the scheduled play was about the Brinks robbery. Savage scrapped it; spent Wednesday phoning Noel Coward's New York agent to get clearance to his so-very-fitting "This Happy Breed"; got clearance at 5.30 p.m.; worked from then until Thursday noon with John Bethune on a radio adaptation; spent the rest of Thursday rounding up the cast he wanted for a 7 to 11 p.m. rehearsal and was ready Friday.

Canadian Ford Theatre is in its third season. Previously the program came from the U.S., with U.S. stars. Then it went TV and Savage was assigned the Canadian production. He's a one-man show. He selects plays, adapters and the all-Canadian casts. Present rating of the show: in top ten of all evening radio programs heard in Canada from any source, including U.S.

CONTROL ROOM: Mary Muir, Al Savage.

Hard work makes the program click. Each play is well rehearsed. Day before the show there's a first rehearsal from 9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. On Friday at 2:30, another rehearsal, another thrashing out of bits and pieces that still don't please Savage. An hour's break allows for dinner. Then back for another rehearsal before the 9 p.m. EST presentation.

Alan Savage got into radio as a singer and actor in 1932—without pay, not even car fare. Then he worked (paid) with radio stations in Buffalo, Kitchener and Windsor. Back in hometown Toronto, he freelanced as actor and announcer; joined Cockfield, Brown agency. His wartime show, "L for Lanky", is still remembered. In 1949 came Ford Theatre.

One unique feature of the program is Mary Muir. She's the only woman operator on CBC's staff; is supplied to Ford Theatre along with equipment for putting on the show.

—Photos by Ken Bell

REHEARSAL for "The Women": Alan Savage, Mary Muir and 13 actresses.

BUSINESS

GAS PIPELINES

WHO'LL GET ALBERTA GAS?

by Michael Young

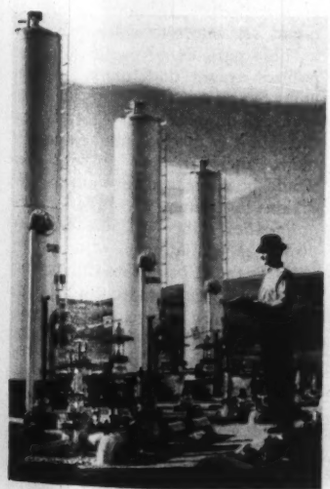
NEXT WEEK the Alberta Petroleum Resources Board is expected to hand down a decision on gas export which will be of interest to all Canada generally and to Ontario, Quebec and BC particularly. Since Alberta's huge natural gas reserves became known, various companies have made application to the Province for permission to export the gas. At present the Province's Petroleum and Natural Gas Conservation Board is considering five applications.

The Board is to decide whether Alberta has sufficient gas reserves to meet the Province's requirements for the next 30 years and still allow some for export. If the Board is satisfied about this, the Board of Transport Commissioners in Ottawa will decide which of the five applicants is to be given the right to export the gas. As between Edmonton and Ottawa, however, this line isn't very sharply drawn. Premier E. C. Manning of Alberta has indicated that, when a surplus does exist, it will be a condition of any export permit that Canadian needs be given priority.

Of the five applicants for gas-export permit, three want to take it westward and two want to take it eastward. Applicants to take it westward: Westcoast Transmission Co., Northwest Natural Gas Co., Pacific Northwest Pipeline Corp. Applicants to take the gas eastward: Western Pipelines, and Trans-Canada Pipe Line Co.

The first question to be answered is whether Alberta has an exportable gas surplus. The Conservation Board, whose opinion is the one that matters, hasn't committed itself yet, but everyone else in the business seems to believe there's plenty for Alberta's requirements and for export.

In November, 1950, the Board ruled that established reserves of 4.5 trillion cu.ft. would be required to meet Alberta's domestic, commercial, and industrial requirements for the next 30 years. The Board estimated reserves at that time as 4.4 trillion cu. ft. During 1951, however, exploration and development of gas reserves was accelerated. In the first nine months of that year, a total of 50 gas discoveries and extensions of known gas areas were made. Informed estimates now run to 8 trillion cu. ft.



—Miller

PRAIRIE PANORAMA: Separating the crude from gas at Turner Valley tank farm.

If the Alberta Conservation Board decides there is enough gas for export, then the Board of Transport Commissioners will have to decide where the gas is to go and how it is to get there.

The actual decisions: (1) Does the Board want an all-Canadian route? In other words, are future requirements of Canadian industry and domestic consumption to outweigh considerations of present needs and cost of construction and maintenance; (2) if the Alberta Board rules there isn't enough gas to feed pipelines going east *and* west which way is it to be? and when that's decided, (3) which of the three applicants to take it westward and/or which of the two applicants to take it eastward will get the nod?

THE CONTROVERSY was bad enough a couple of years ago when it was just a question of the westward route. The line was drawn between those who wanted the pipe to go through an all-Canadian route to BC *and then* down to the U.S. and those who wanted it to go from Alberta through the Northwest United States and then up to British Columbia. The former based their arguments on the help their route would be to the development of the northern interior of BC, while the latter based their arguments on the size of the existing market and construction and maintenance costs which would be lower if the U.S. route were used. No final decision was made. Since then, with new gas discoveries in Alberta, and new power development in Ontario losing ground to that Province's industrial growth, the eastern market has come into the picture. A similar problem has developed for the Board on moving gas eastward.

So the Board of Transport Commissioners, who have already had their share of worry over freight rates, will have to decide on a general natural gas policy for Canada, and then select the applicant or applicants whose proposals best fit that policy. The choice is pretty wide:

Westcoast Transmission Co. would draw its gas from the Pouce Coupé field in the Peace River area. The line would run to Prince George, BC, and on to a point near Vancouver where it would be split. One branch

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Notice of Preferred Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One and Three-Quarters per cent (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending 31st March, 1952, payable 15th April, 1952, to shareholders of record 14th March, 1952.

By order of the Board,
R. D. ARCHIBALD,
Secretary.

Montreal, February 20th, 1952.

TEXTILE DOMINION CO. LTD.

Dominion Textile Co.
Limited

Notice of Common Stock Dividend

A FINAL DIVIDEND of twenty-five cents (25c) per share for the year ending 31st March, 1952, has been declared on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, payable 1st April, 1952, to shareholders of record 5th March, 1952.

By order of the Board,
R. D. ARCHIBALD,
Secretary.

Montreal, February 20th, 1952.

NATIONAL STEEL CAR CORPORATION
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Notice of Dividend

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of thirty-seven and one-half cents (37½c) per share has been declared for the quarter ending March 31, 1952, payable on April 15, 1942, to shareholders of record at the close of business March 14, 1952.

By Order of the Board.
H. J. FARNAN,
Secretary.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited

DIVIDEND NUMBER 410

A dividend of 6c per share has been declared by the Directors on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 31st day of March, 1952, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 3rd day of March, 1952.

DATED the 20th day of February, 1952.

P. C. FINLAY,
SECRETARY.

RECENT McKINNON INDUSTRIES LTD. APPOINTMENTS

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T. J. Cook, President and General Manager of The McKinnon Industries, Limited, St. Catharines, Ontario, recently announced the appointments of Louis R. Clinton to the position of Factory Manager succeeding the late W. H. Watkins and E. H. Walker to the post of Assistant to the General Manager. *

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would go to Vancouver, the other across the border to Washington and Oregon, with laterals to supply specific market areas. For the western route, this is the one that pleases those who might be called the "Canada Firsters"—those who think geographical forces should be bent to suit national economic ends. Westcoast's line would bring cheap industrial and domestic fuel to BC's booming interior first and would supply the U.S. market after the BC demand had been met. It has the disadvantage of having to go through rugged mountainous country that poses expensive problems of construction and maintenance.

Northwest Natural Gas Co. has filed plans for several routes, but from an engineering standpoint, it favors a route that runs from Pincher Station through the Crow's Nest Pass to Kingsgate on the BC-Washington border. From here the line would cross the border and run to Spokane, Wash. West of Spokane it would split into two sections—one going north to BC, the other to the Seattle-Portland area. There would also be laterals to supply specific marketing areas.

FROM the standpoint of construction and maintenance costs the route through the U.S. is the better, but the "Canada Firsters" claim that this advantage is more than offset by the loss to Canada resulting from the by-passing of the BC interior.

Pacific Northwest Pipeline Corp. is offering a combination program. Pacific has before the Board "an application to export surplus natural gas from Alberta to the markets of the Pacific Northwest area of the United States and [to] British Columbia in exchange for an equivalent amount of natural gas to be imported from the United States to Ontario and Quebec". It says that the reciprocal exchange of gas would be on a basis acceptable to the Governments of Canada and the U.S. The gas for Ontario would come from Texas via the Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Company's line which runs from Texas through the eastern U.S. to Windsor. Thus Pacific Pipelines, though an applicant to take gas westward, is really a rival of the two companies seeking to move the gas eastward—one of them particularly.

Western Pipelines, one of the applicants to move the gas eastward, isn't aiming for the Ontario market. It proposes to draw its gas from Pincher Creek and other southern Alberta fields and pipe it eastward through Swift Current, Sask., Brandon, Man., and Winnipeg. From Winnipeg the line would cross the international border to Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wisc., with laterals to supply other market areas. This line would be aimed at the Mesabi Range iron ore deposits where the gas would be used in processing ore.

Trans-Canada Pipelines is particularly concerned with the reciprocal exchange proposal of Pacific and Panhandle. As between these two applicants the line is drawn, as it is in the west, between the "Canada Firsters" and those who might be called the "economic liberals". The Canada Firsters favor the Trans-Canada proposal because it gets Alberta gas to the big markets in Ontario and Quebec via the prairie provinces and the growing industrial area in Ontario around Sudbury, and allows for supplying all possible Canadian developments in between.

Both Pacific and Trans-Canada have prepared impressive cases for their proposals. Briefly, Pacific and Panhandle point out that much of the pipeline necessary to effect the reciprocal exchange of gas they propose is already laid and in operation. Panhandle Eastern is serving the eastern U.S. with its lines running from Texas to Windsor, it remains just to link Windsor and Montreal through Toronto and other South Ontario points. This pipe, plus the pipe required to get the Alberta gas to Washington state, would require about 250,000 tons of steel. Trans-Canada estimates that its project would require nearly 640,000 tons of steel.

To answer this, the Trans-Canada people raise doubts about: (1) the ability of Panhandle Eastern to supply its U.S. customers and still pipe 250 million cu.ft. a day into Canada; (2) the likelihood of the U.S. Federal Power Commission approving the export of Texas gas to Canada while American customers are still clamoring for it. Regarding the first, Trans-Canada points out that the Federal Power Commission in the U.S. has already turned down an application by Panhandle Eastern to export gas to Ontario. The Commission decided that "In view of the demonstrated requirements of customers within the United States and the present [Aug. 1951] designed capacity of the Panhandle system, no natural gas is available for exportation on a firm basis at this time."

THE COMMISSION might take a different view if Americans in the Northwest States were offered an equivalent amount of Canadian gas in exchange (which is what Pacific and Panhandle propose) but Trans-Canada spokesmen think "the breakdown in deliberations on the St. Lawrence Seaway project is reason enough to believe Canada might well experience difficulty in achieving satisfactory cooperation through a treaty arrangement." In other words, sectional self-interest, which plays such a big part in American Federal politics, might undermine the agreement in spite of the best of intentions.

Pacific and Panhandle feel, however, that in a give-and-take arrangement, such as they propose, there would be no reason for uncooperative action by either U.S. or Canadian authorities, since each would have power of retaliation.

After the Alberta Gas Conservation Board reaches its decision, Federal authorities are going to have to make another, broader decision: the future of natural gas in this country. The question to be answered is one that crops up regularly in Canada: Are we going to shape our economy independently of the forces of geography and the U.S. head start, or are we going to shape our programs for economic development so they move *with* those forces?

BUSINESS COMMENT

THE NEW "HAVE-NOT" U. S.

by P. M. Richards

PROBABLY FEW U.S. citizens, accustomed to think of their country as the richest in the world, realize that its wealth now consists mainly of manufacturing capacity and general productive know-how, rather than of actual resources of materials. For in respect of many raw materials, the United States is now far from rich. Much of what she once had, she has consumed. Decade after decade of rapidly-expanding, high-pressure industrial production plus the extraordinary demands of two world wars have made vast inroads on the country's domestic supplies of copper, iron ore, nickel, lead, zinc, mica and pulpwood. The huge requirements of rearmament are pointing up the fact that the U.S. is now dependent, for the carrying out of the defence program, upon the importation of many materials from other countries.

The U.S. itself still has many deposits of wanted minerals that could be developed, but in most cases they are relatively small and the cost of developing them would be considerably higher than that of importing supplies. Even where the need is so great that it outweighs the consideration of cost, the procurement effort has been held up by governmental red-tape, especially in the field of financing.

A case in point is mica, large quantities of which are required for military electrical equipment. Though this fact has long been known, the mica production of the U.S. itself is no larger than it was two years ago and is well below the level of the last war. Yet approved applications for governmental loans, intended to reopen old mica mines and aid in the development of new ones, have repeatedly been blocked by red-tape in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

However, officials running the mining end of the defence supply program were recently given authority to direct the RFC to make mining loans which meet the technical standards of the U.S. Bureau of Mines. As a result, many economically - marginal mineral deposits are now likely to be brought into production and the supply situation will be eased, though at relatively high cost.

But the long-term outlook is still towards heavy dependence on foreign sources of raw materials, and because of this, and the fact that Canada is richly endowed with much that the U.S. wants, this country is steadily taking on new importance in U.S. eyes. This gives Canada a new bargaining power in the making of defence and trade agreements. However, we must use this power discreetly; our enormous resources in iron ore, oil, hydro-electric energy, etc., can clearly be much more quickly developed with U.S. financial and technical aid than without it, and it is not less obvious that considerations of international security require that we shall do our due part in the broad program of the Western nations led by the United States.

Thus, while Ottawa steps up our defence program, it has the difficult task of reconciling national with international considerations regarding the use of our resources. It will be helped in doing so if it remembers that our national economic strength is not in question, that it is in the international field that the doubtful issues lie. For the present, therefore, any over-weighting of the scales may well be on that side.

Most Don't Finish

OF ALL THE students who enter Grade VII in our Canadian schools, 59 per cent of the boys and 51 per cent of the girls fail to finish high school. This suggests there are serious deficiencies in our high school system.

One of these is the lack of enough physical accommodation. Everywhere

The PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN. WINNIPEG, REGINA, EDMONTON

SIXTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

Balance Sheet as at December 31st, 1951

ASSETS

Real Estate (Head Office Buildings)		$ 10,000.00
INVESTMENTS:		
Bonds and Debentures at Book Value		1,749,581.18
Par Value	$1,753,295.63	
Dom. Govt. Authorized Value	1,668,132.40	
Deposits with Trust Co's for investment		15,000.00
Cash on Hand		6,273.20
CASH IN BANK:		
Canadian Bank of Commerce, Portage la Prairie, Man.		292,206.15
Interest accrued on investments		15,469.86
Agents' Balances and Premiums uncollected		126,280.60
Unpaid Assessments		13,096.06
Surrender Value of Life Insurance Policies		7,564.94
Admitted Assets		$2,235,471.99
CONTINGENT ASSETS:		
Amount of reserve for unlicensed, unsecured Re-Insurance		$ 38,763.42
Unassessed Premium Notes		1,287,978.88

LIABILITIES

Unpaid Claims in Process of Adjustment		$ 133,983.91
LESS: Re-Insurance Thereon		68,616.61
Unpaid Claims—Net		65,367.30
Reserve of Unearned Premiums (Dominion Government Standard)		479,430.97
Reinsurance Premiums held as Reserve		245,444.05
Reinsurance Accounts Payable		92,046.90
Sundry Accounts and Accrued Taxes		40,404.87
Provision for Income Taxes		47,349.38
Total Liabilities		970,043.47
GENERAL RESERVES:		
Reserve for Future Fluctuation of Investments	$120,000.00	
Reserve for unlicensed, unsecured Reinsurance	38,763.42	158,763.42
Total Liabilities and Reserve		$1,128,806.89
SURPLUS:		
Unallotted Surplus		1,106,665.10
TOTAL		$2,235,471.99

CERTIFICATE TO POLICYHOLDERS

We certify that we have audited the books, accounts and vouchers of The Portage la Prairie Mutual Insurance Company for the year ended 31st December, 1951. We have obtained all the information and explanations required, and after due consideration, have formed an independent opinion as to the financial position of the Company. In our opinion so formed the Balance Sheet herewith is properly drawn up so as to present a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31st December, 1951, according to the best of our information, the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Company. All transactions of the Company that have come under our notice have been within the objects and powers of the Company.

Winnipeg, Canada, January 12th, 1952.

G. B. HARE & CO., C.A., Auditors.

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DIRECTORS: E. D. ALDER, Q.C. — E. H. MUIR — J. C. MILLER, Q.C. — JAMES McKENZIE — E. L. KITCHEN — G. G. TIDSBURY — ARTHUR SULLIVAN, Q.C. — HON. D. L. CAMPBELL, M.L.A.

The Company operates under the Dominion Insurance Act and is subject to Annual Inspection by Dominion Government Officials

FIRE AND WINDSTORM

more and better buildings are required. If the students who leave too soon, totalling some 75,000 yearly, could be kept in school, they would aggravate the need for additional facilities. And the numbers of children approaching high school age make it certain that high school enrollments will experience a marked upswing after 1955. More class rooms and more teachers will be needed. Communities should be planning now.

This is Education Week across Canada. Businessmen this year identified themselves constructively with it by issuing, through their organization, the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, a practical program of study, information and action in connection with Canadian educational needs. A book issued by the Canadian Chamber at its headquarters, 530 Board of Trade Building, Montreal, shows in detail and step by step how local Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade can initiate and cooperate with community action to meet the current, pressing needs of education.

As the book itself says, the members of these bodies have a double stake in education, first as fathers of sons and daughters to be educated, and second as heads of business enterprises. On the one hand, expenditures for public education are a major item in local and provincial tax bills; on the other, business is largely dependent upon the product of the educational system for its operating personnel and future leaders.

Houses and Prices

THERE will be plenty of demand for houses for the next five years, and prices will be good, according to delegates to the annual convention (at Niagara Falls, Ont.) of the Ontario Association of Real Estate Boards. They pointed out that continued large-scale immigration (194,000 in 1951) will be a big factor in sustaining the demand for housing, while another is the setting up of defence plants in areas which require accompanying new housing.

E. C. Brisco, President of the association, said that a survey by the association shows a shortage of 250,000 houses in Ontario alone, judged by actual demand. He doubted that the National Housing program of housing loans could overcome the shortage of accommodation. He and other delegates said that the arbitrary limits placed on NHA house prices, while building costs remained uncontrolled, were a severe handicap to the building trade. Consequently, real estate agents found that builders were looking more than ever to private enterprise to supply the mortgage money required to finance housing needs.

Delegates thought that prices of houses would not drop much over the next five years, and would probably rise somewhat this year in the areas of concentrated industrial activity. But in recent months, in Canada and the U.S., consumers in general have developed an attitude of caution in regard to purchases of durable goods, feeling that prices have gone too high. If prices of houses stay up, or even rise in some areas, will consumers bid for them?

THE MARKET: Abitibi Power & Paper, Ltd.

FOOD FOR THE PRESSES

by George Armstrong

ONE OF THE LARGEST of the Canadian newsprint producers, Abitibi might be expected to have a relatively stable history. But both the industry and Abitibi have had serious problems—problems in respect to excess capacity and temporary overcapitalization. As a result, the original shareholders of Abitibi have experienced some of the sensations of passengers on a roller coaster. The investor who placed $1,000 in this common stock in 1917 would have seen it appreciate to nearly $9,000 in 1920; shrink to $2,200 in 1921; rise to $17,000 in 1928; shrink to $25 in 1933, rise to $3,100 in 1937; shrink to $80 in 1943; rise to $6,700 in 1951 and steady away to a current value of $5,100.

The roller coaster over which Abitibi stock has travelled has been characteristic of the entire newsprint industry. However, a satisfactory balance has now been achieved.

THE COMPANY: Abitibi Power and Paper was incorporated in 1914. In common with other newsprint companies in the early 1920's expanded its production facilities far in excess of potential demand. Consequently the lean years of the thirties placed the company in receivership, which was not terminated until April of 1946, and from which stigma it has only recently recovered, despite the improvement in its financial position and in the market for its products.

Abitibi, together with its subsidiaries, now produces newsprint, sulphite pulp, fine papers, paperboard, and dissolving woodpulps used in rayon. Newsprint is by far the most important product, accounting in 1950 for almost 80 per cent of total volume of output.

OUTLOOK FOR NEWSPRINT: As a result of conversion of many newsprint mills in the U.S. to the production of more profitable papers, U.S. output dropped from 1,392,000 tons in 1929 to 720,000 tons in 1944. Currently, production is running at an annual rate of about one million tons with consumption about five or six times this figure. Canada now supplies about 80 per cent of U.S. requirements.

Although total capacity of North American newsprint mills is about 6.4 million tons — 5.4 million in Canada shortages still exist. The outlook is for a sustained demand over the foreseeable future.

The current newsprint price of $116 a ton, established last July, is some 132 per cent ahead of pre-war and compares with a rise of 130 per cent in the U.S. general commodity price index. It has been estimated that a price of at least $135 per ton would be necessary to make the construction of new mills profitable.

PLANT CAPACITIES: Newsprint capacity of Abitibi is 700,000 tons annually at its six mills. The Sault Ste. Marie plant also produces unbleached sulphite pulp (31,000 tons annually).

A bleached sulphite pulp mill at Smooth Rock Falls, Ontario, has an annual capacity of 65,000 tons, while a corrugated board plant at Sturgeon Falls, Ontario, has capacity of 34,000 tons. A hardboard plant, also at Sturgeon Falls, placed in operation early in 1951, has annual capacity of 50 million square feet. The fine paper mills are owned by a subsidiary, Provincial Paper. Their total capacity is 75,000 tons annually.

Late in 1950 the common stock of British Columbia Pulp and Paper was acquired. It produces annually 130,000-140,000 tons of dissolving pulp. The name of the company was changed to Alaska Pine and Cellulose and 50 per cent of the stock in the new company was sold to the Koerner interests.

EXPANSION: Since 1946 Abitibi has made major expenditures for rehabilitation of mills, deferred maintenance, modernization and new equipment. Up to the end of 1950 about $30 million had been spent. Approximately $6 million a year has been spent on plant improvement and new plants and the intention is to expand in those lines which research shows to be most profitable. Thus the proportion of newsprint to total sales will decrease.

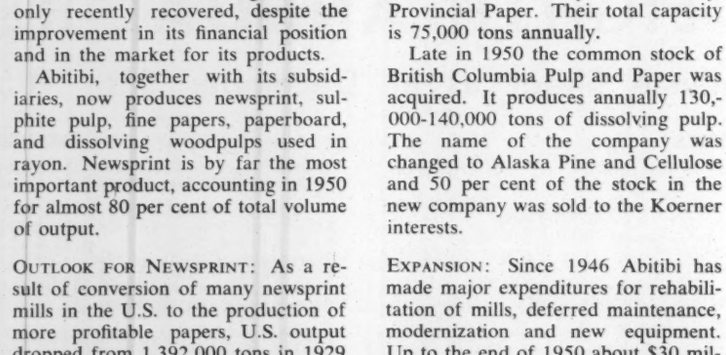
TIMBER RESERVES AND WATER POWER: Abitibi's timber holdings in Ontario, Manitoba and Quebec, contain approximately 40 million cords of merchantable pulpwood. At full capacity operations, annual consumption of Abitibi is about 1.2 million cords. Developed water powers owned by Abitibi and its subsidiaries aggregate 125,000 horsepower.

FINANCIAL POSITION: Abitibi's financial position has been greatly strengthened in recent years. Funded debt was reduced from $45 million in 1947 to $34 million; a $1 million issue of prior preferred was redeemed in 1949, and almost $7 million of its $1.50 preferred was purchased and cancelled. Working capital remained strong at $22 million at the end of 1950. In June, 1951, $10 million of 4½ per cent convertible debentures were issued. These debentures are convertible into common shares on the basis of four shares for each $100 principal amount of debentures with no premium up to June 1, 1955, with premium of $2.50 per common share thereafter to June 1, 1958, and $5 thereafter up to June 1, 1961. In addition to the $34 million of first mortgage bonds and the $10 million convertible issue, Abitibi has outstanding about $21 million preferred stock of $20 par and 3,725,082 no par value common shares.

EARNINGS OUTLOOK: Since reorganization of Abitibi in 1946, earnings have been fairly stable: $1.93 per common share (adjusted for the three-for-one split in May, 1951) in 1947; $2.16 in 1948; $2.06 in 1949; and $2.92 in 1950. Between $2.75 and $3.00 per share is estimated for 1951. The current dividend rate of $1.00 per share per annum is amply covered by earnings. Sales increases are being offset by higher operating costs and taxes.

The loss of the exchange premium is also affecting newsprint to the extent of about $6.00 per ton. An increase of $10 per ton in the price of newsprint would be justified, but an increase is not anticipated before July 1. Even then it is by no means certain since it is anticipated that publishers will resist it strenuously. Thus earnings for the newsprint companies will be somewhat lower in the current year than in 1951. Over the longer term, however, the outlook is relatively favorable.

CONCLUSION: At its current price of 17½ the common stock is selling six to seven times earnings and yields just under 6 per cent. The price/earnings ratio is slightly lower than for most paper stocks. The convertible debentures currently selling at about 105, afford participation in any substantial price advance while giving, at the same time, a measure of protection against decline. The possible creation of 400,000 additional common shares through conversion of the debentures could slow down the price advance of the common above 25.



—Norris in Vancouver Sun

—International

—International

SOUND-OFF! Truman Administration turns to "stretch out" policy in defence production as Taft et al score election points on disruption to civilian economy.

U.S. BUSINESS

GUNS, BUTTER, & ELECTIONS

by R. L. Hoadley

OFFICIAL WASHINGTON would be the last to admit it, but the Presidential election this year is having a marked influence on the defence program. That's the reason behind the sudden change in the rearmament pace. Under the new "stretch-out" policy, Washington has found a way to make guns and still have a little more butter. More materials for civilian goods just ahead of elections might give just the insurance needed to keep business at its present high rate of activity.

Businessmen and labor union officials have been trekking to Washington for many weeks demanding a cutback in the defence program. The response from Congressmen, especially those in uncertain election districts, has been sympathetic. The result is a compromise between swords and plowshares. Defence expenditures will be increased but they will be spread out over a much longer period.

If Washington authorities were convinced that world war is imminent they would not countenance any such change in the defence tempo. They must have decided that it is not imminent. Nonetheless, some highly placed officials like Chairman John D. Small of the Munitions Board have the "uneasy feeling" that maybe the risk is too great in delaying achievement of the military targets. At any rate, the decisions have been made and the very defence spokesmen who were emphasizing the need for further sacrifice a few short weeks ago are now saying that a limited mobilization is the "soundest thing that can be done"; that without the military stretch-out the nation would have faced a "terrific convulsion" involving unemployment on a major scale as civilian industries were forced to shut down.

Here are the coming effects of the stretch-out as decreed by the reduced 1953 military budget proposed to Congress by President Truman. Military targets will be higher, but their attainment will be delayed from one to two years beyond what the military officials wanted. The military allocation of metals will start easing off in the third quarter and civilians will get a greater share of available steel and aluminum in the last half of the year. Manufacturers will get more elbow room for their operations.

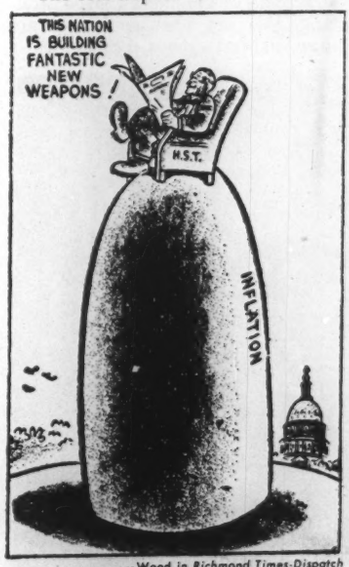
Some aluminum already has been returned to the civilian economy in the current quarter and the addition of new supplies will allow higher civilian allotments later in the year. Copper will stay "tight" indefinitely but will grow no worse as had been expected up to now. No relief is in sight for nickel alloys. The steel picture should improve steadily.

The real impact of the revised target will be in the aircraft program where the decision to stretch out procurement of planes for the projected 142-group air force will cut the military requirements for strategic materials, particularly aluminum and high temperature alloys.

As the military schedules now shape up, no additional curbs on civilian output will be necessary for the rest of the year. No further slashes in automobile and other durable goods appear likely (auto output is now nearly one million cars quarterly). In fact it would cause no surprise if controls are eased step by step as the election campaign warms up. There is ample precedent for this in past Presidential campaigns, even during periods of emergency.

So the new order of the day is to disrupt the civilian economy as little as possible. It has suddenly dawned on Washington that otherwise "millions would be thrown out of work" while bringing about the production of huge stores of obsolete and obsolescent weapons.

Some of the materials originally earmarked for defence will be returned to industry and the big new slashes for 1952 won't take place. The idea is to have everyone more satisfied, except perhaps the military.



—Wood in *Richmond Times-Dispatch*

"... INCLUDING one for self-destruction." Cost of defence hits hard: affects voters.

YOU'LL LIVE LONGER

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

these people are at the Hospital for Sick Children and a follow-up clinic has been established at Toronto General, inclusion of the children's hospital in the grant is logical.

These seemingly 60-year-old arteries have undergone a structural change. The interior lining of normal blood vessels is perfectly smooth to prevent the blood from clotting. In premature aging, fatty plaques develop on the inner surface of the vessels. These narrow the blood vessel reducing the blood flowing through it and hence decrease the nourishment available to the organ supplied by that blood vessel.

Working with the Hospital for Sick Children where Dr. T. G. H. Drake and A. L. Chute, Professor of Pediatrics, direct work on this problem, are the Banting and Best Laboratories where Dr. J. B. Firstbrook is devoting time to study of degenerative diseases. Dr. Lyman Duff, Dean of Medicine at McGill is also working on the problem of vascular disease and correlates his findings with those of the Toronto group.

CURRENTLY the Toronto group, working with rabbits to which diabetes has been introduced, are studying the effects of the newer hormones, such as cortisone and ACTH on the fatty plaques. Another substance, heparin, which will dissipate particles of the fat, is being used in the studies too.

If these studies increase your life expectancy, which they may very well do, The Life Insurance grant money has been well spent in our mutual interests.

The 12 fellowships awarded this year, which total $50,500 are for work in such different fields as cancer of the cervix and the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis. They range in value from $3,500 to $5,000 and universities from Quebec to Saskatchewan are represented.

A good many of us are alive today because of advances in medical knowledge during the past 20 years —a fact which has a distinct bearing on life-insurance premiums as well as personal peace of mind. This pinpointing of grants as applied to specific diseases instead of to the whole field may result in many of us being alive 20 years from now who would otherwise find our productive period cut short by any one of many degenerative diseases. It's a fairly generous return on an investment of one thirty-second of a cent.

The Canadian Dental Hygiene Council received $130,197 between 1927 and 1947 for work which began with travelling dental clinics on the prairies. Charlotte Whitton, now the effervescent Mayor of Ottawa was also a suppliant. In 1928, as Secretary of the Canadian Welfare council she applied for assistance to increase information to mothers on pre-natal and post-natal care. The Council received grants for 21 years—to the tune of $130,197.

Actually, a list of Association grants reads like a list of the public health groups in Canada. Others were: Canadian Medical Association, nine years, $53,000; Canadian Public Health Association, 13 years; $39,500; King George V Silver Jubilee Cancer fund, five years $50,000; National Committee for Mental Hygiene, one year, $5,000; Health League of Canada, 11 years, $64,000; Canadian Dietitic Association (for bursaries) $8,000; Montreal School of Social Work, five years, $7,500; National Committee for School Health Research, six years, $67,300; Canadian Cancer Society, one year, $2,000; University of Western Ontario, $5,000; National Committee on Community Health Surveys, $6,000; University of Montreal, $5,000; Canadian Home Economics Association, $2,500; Newfoundland Tuberculosis Association, $1,000; National Cancer Institute, one year $8,500.

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BOOK REVIEWS

MAN & MACHINE: NAVY STYLE

PORT OF CALL—by Maxwell Griffith—*Longmans, Green—$4.25.*

by John Yocom

THIS novel proves that a navy story after the war is over can be as exciting as one pegged on combat climaxes and battle tensions. The U.S. aircraft carrier *Betio Bay* is demothballed; a makeshift crew of 1,700—green recruits and recalled reservists—take her on a shakedown Caribbean cruise. The time lapse in the story is three days: (1) before arrival in Cuba; (2) a one-day liberty in a small, inland Cuban town; (3) back on the carrier with a busy round of flight operations and gunnery practice.

The author packs into three days the distillation of a year of service episodes, shipboard inhibitions and liberty releases. While this pattern may rob the story of verisimilitude, it certainly heightens the dramatic impact. And overall are the opposing forces: a naval system seeking to impose its red-taped will and the collective will of individuals who haven't even the patriotic goal of a war to be won.

During the first day the men are shown at their various tasks. On the second day, the liberty party roams the small Cuban town, at first naive and curious. "The men were restless, too gay. No longer were they faceless lumps who formed docile ranks or labored unseen in the thousand cells of the ship; they were individuals, noisy and on the town. And the town had become too small to hold them; it had taken them in but it had no city man-swarm which could swallow them up." Gradually, they turn into beasts, whoring and drinking, picking fights, even instigating murder.

Herded back on to the ship, by now nicknamed the *Bloody Beet*, the crew meet the full wrath of the captain. While the basic cause for the riots had been the shore station's Admiral (the service police patrol had been undermanned), the men of the *Beet* are punished by a summarily laid-on program of flight operations. The Navy presses down on the mass of individuals with its own efficient stamp.

The author (a professional engineer who served in the U.S. Navy as a reserve man in the war and who writes for a pastime) tells his story with some good service humor, a wide, and at times deep, delineation of types of officers and men, and a neat formula for making naval procedure interesting. But he is still the reservist and so can afford occasional touches of cynicism. After a Corsair misses the flight deck and crashes into the sea, the carrier's Air Officer gets the bright idea of sending the excellent photos of the tragedy to a national picture magazine. "He could see it already—a one-page layout . . . And the Department would go for a little publicity; the Army had been too much in the news lately." Nor had the self-centred Captain been greatly touched by the loss of the pilot. "The dead aviator was simply a statistic to be computed at the end of the cruise."

—Rey Poll

JACKET DESIGN FOR "PORT OF CALL"

Touch of Genius

THE ITALIAN CINEMA—by Vernon Jarrett—*British Book Service—$3.25.*

by Mary Lowrey Ross

IT IS ONLY since the conclusion of World War II that American moviegoers have become aware of the interest and vitality of Italian films. With the collapse of Fascism the Neo-realistic school of cinema emerged in Italy and the films which developed from this movement—"Open City", "Paisan", "Shoe-Shine", "The Bicycle Thief", "To Live in Peace"—had such extraordinary emotional vigor and clarity that the language barrier no longer counted against them.

—Mayer & Burstyn

ROSSELLINI: "PAISAN"

Vernon Jarrett's study describes at considerable length the work of Italy's new film-makers—Rossellini, de Sica, Blasetti, Zampa, with half a dozen lesser names. These are the men who have given Italian films importance for the first time in the international field. However, as the author makes clear, the Italian cinema has had a lively history from the beginning of the century—a history that parallels, thought on a more modest scale, the development of the movies in America.

It had, to be sure, a prolonged setback under the Fascist regime when it was alternately subsidized and exploited, both to its disadvantage, by Mussolini's government. Apart from this interlude however, the Italian studios have shown high creative activity, with Latin ingenuity and resourcefulness turning even the relative lack of resources to advantage—*e.g.*, the wonderfully successful use of amateurs as actors, and the appropriation of Italy's own landscape and architecture as natural sets.

"The Italian Cinema" is written in a lively, non-technical, occasionally rather offhand style, and handsomely illustrated with stills from Italian movies of all periods.

Whir and Clank

MY COUSIN RACHEL—by Daphne Du Maurier—*Longmans, Green—$4.00.*

by Melwyn Breen

IN HER latest novel, Miss Du Maurier returns to the "thriller" vein of "Rebecca" and writes of a mysterious woman who is—and again is not—a murderess. Rachel Ashley, the Italian-English widow of a horsy-houndsy Englishman, Ambrose Ashley, returns to Ashley's Cornwall estate after her husband's mysterious death. Installed in the estate is Philip Ashley—the narrator of the story—nephew of Ambrose and also his protegé and heir. Philip has many reasons to suspect

that his uncle's death was by poisoning and that Rachel was the poisoner. And so he is fully prepared to hate her—only to find on her arrival that she is beautiful, charming, gracious and capable of having everyone she comes in contact with at her feet.

Having set up this neat situation, the novelist then proceeds to weigh the evidence for and against Rachel's alleged guilt. This see-sawing back and forth between one clue and another is maintained right to the denouément which occurs in the last three pages of the book.

It is a story that suffers from excessive cleverness. Du Maurier is so concerned with keeping the book in this "lady-or-the-tiger" equilibrium that the machinery can be just faintly heard to whir. Mysterious letters and fragments of letters turn up; mysterious bits of gossip filter in from remote sources; mysterious strangers arrive and depart. The trouble is, these tricks are readily employed by writers of lesser stature than Miss Du Maurier.

Another thing that makes the book a little hard to take are the basic characteristics of her chief figures. We must accept that Philip is not only a naive young man but a stupid one into the bargain. And we must accept the fact that Rachel is a charming woman, though the only evidence of it lies in her making the somewhat obvious gestures of ingratiation that accrue to the zealous student of Dale Carnegie. To make stupidity interesting and to make charm believable are two formidable problems for a novelist. Miss Du Maurier solves neither.

Do It Yourself

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT'S OWN STORY — selected by Donald Day — *McClelland & Stewart*—$4.75.

by B. K. Sandwell

IF YOU want to write your own biography of F.D.R.—perhaps you are a Republican and can't stomach the official ones—here is the way to do it: get this book of selections from his writings and speeches and go through it, marking those things which you think significant. Among other things you will be interested to find that as early as 1934 F.D.R. had his "four securities"; they were against "the hardships of old age, unexpected or seasonal unemployment, new types of criminals, and war." Hitler, we fancy, was the new type of criminal.

Choice of extracts is not based on literary quality but on the significance of the event dealt with. Many are from impromptu answers at press conferences. A few are from letters. Unlike the selection issued a few months ago, this book contains nothing by anybody other than the late President, except the editor's notes. This reviewer could have used a few more of the latter; some of the political references will be obscure to many Canadians.

—Alliance

DE SICA: "SHOESHINE"

Writers and Writing

MINISTERS will be interested in a new book "Seven Days and the Seven Words" by DR. C. H. DICKINSON, which is to be published shortly by the Ryerson Press. This is a book of meditations on the last week of the life of Christ; designed for Lenten devotions but acceptable for other occasions for themes are universal—the need for forgiveness, the difficulties of faith and sadness of farewells, life's genuine triumphs.

■ Pleasant to see ISABEL DINGMAN, in Toronto, guest at party given by Margaret Cragg, *Globe & Mail* woman's editor. Former newspaperwoman, Isabel is on staff School of Journalism, University of Western Ontario.

Her former collaborator and cousin, JEAN BURTON, author "Lydia Pinkham Is Her Name" just died in Berkeley, California. Both were natives of Saskatchewan. Miss Burton was author of other biographical works and magazine writer. At time of death she was negotiating sale of stage-production rights to "Lydia."

■ AUDREY MCKIM, Edmonton, author Oxford University Press "Here Comes Dirk" was encouraged to write by Dr. DONALDA DICKIE, winner of 1950 Governor - General's Juvenile Award. Dr. Dickie seems to have wielded large influence from Edmonton Normal School where she encouraged students to "write for Canadian children".

Miss McKim, with Ena Hawken, has brought out series of "Teacher-Help" booklets called "The Holiday Series" and "Around the World with Children" is nearing completion.

■ Mabel Burkholder, Hamilton author, has sent us her little book "Kit" about KATHLEEN BLAKE COLEMAN, pioneer Canadian newspaperwoman with appreciation from Hamilton Branch of Canadian Women's Press Club and Foreword by Hector Charlesworth. No gift could have given us greater pleasure.

The Irish beauty, who came to Canada from Europe before 1890, left mark of cosmopolitan experience, humor, literary style, and acute news sense on Canadian journalism. The spark is bright to this day. E. E. Sheppard, former Editor SATURDAY NIGHT, encouraged her to write short articles even before Christopher Bunting, owner Toronto *Mail*, took her over to establish a weekly women's page. She was as much read by men as women; a brilliant, civilized journalist. —*Rica*

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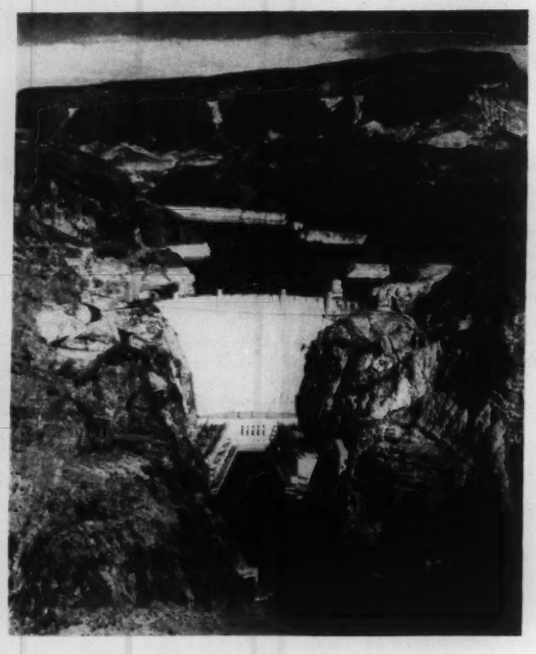

MIGHTY HOOVER DAM FROM THE AIR

—Photos courtesy Desert Sea News Bureau

OUTDOOR POOL AT THE FLAMINGO

LAS VEGAS: GAY HUB OF THE WEST

by Ken Frogley

MOTHER NATURE pulled the neatest trick of the centuries when she laid out the geographical attractions of the Las Vegas area and man has followed up to make it one of the choicest vacation packages.

Nature put the desert and the purple-hued hills there, turned on the sunshine, and man built the city and its lavish accommodations, made the laws liberal for free living.

She placed the torrential Colorado river in the area, teeming with trout for the fisherman, and man built Hoover Dam to make the largest artificial lake in the world—Lake Mead—a boating and fishing paradise.

Not content with these bounties, nature carved nearby Mt. Charleston, 11,000 feet high to provide pine-scented surcease from the desert heat in summer and a snow-clad playground in winter. Man built a lodge up there in the sky, a half hour from Las Vegas, and a paved highway on which to drive.

The consequences of these combined operations is a fantastic, fun-loving paradox of man and nature known to the nation as Las Vegas, where you can do anything you think you're big enough to do with every facility at hand to assist in the project.

Located within a few hours of Hollywood, California, Zion National Park, picturesque Death Valley, Bryce Canyon and north rim of the Grand Canyon, Las Vegas has grown in eleven years from a wide spot in the road into a luxurious resort city of 25,000 permanent population whose principal occupation is play-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 36

TRAIL RIDERS TAKE A BREATHER UNDER JOSHUA TREE

Precious Pair...

by Elizabeth Arden

$2.00

Ardena Cleansing Cream.
Liquefies instantly; seeps into pores to cleanse immaculately; to free clogged pores; to soften. Apply with cotton dampened with Ardena Skin Lotion.

Ardena Skin Lotion.
Contains refreshing herb essences. The combination of cream and lotion cleanses and softens skin unbelievably!

Elizabeth Arden
SIMPSON'S, TORONTO
And At Smartest Shops In Every Town
4100-A

—Elizabeth Arden

ERASURE of old-make-up is first step in skin cleansing.

PRESCRIBED: A SPRING REFRESHER

MOULDING is method of keeping contours of the face firm.

CREAM applied from base of throat with upward movement.

THE TIE-UP is part of salon treatment designed to firm the chin.

CLOSEST APPROACH to feeling like A New Woman is a session with a hairdresser, masseuse, or an expert in facial care. An hour or so spent in such fashion has consoled many a bruised ego, taut nerves, or case of feminine witchiness.

Shown on this page are some of the methods used in one of Canada's best known salons. It's a fine thing to have the ministrations of an expert, if only occasionally, but of course, intelligent home treatment is equally successful in cherishing and pampering the complexion. It's consistent day-to-day care that really pays off in glowing skin tones.

Here are some of the methods used in the salon treatment:

All preparations are applied with gentle upward strokes following the underlying muscle pattern of the face.

Cleansing is the basis of all skin care—a ritual to be performed as regularly as one brushes one's teeth. The salon method of cleansing is to firm a pad of cotton by squeezing it out in cold water, saturate with skin tonic, then dip it into cleansing cream and apply to the face with firm upward movements. Remove cream with tissue, then apply more skin tonic.

And now comes the special treatment needed for your type of skin. It may be a very rich cream designed to supply the skin with some of the oils it lacks naturally. Or it may be a preparation designed to firm and tighten flabby muscles or skin tone.

In the salon your face now is given quick firm patting with a rubber pattern on a flexible handle. Idea behind this operation is to stimulate local circulation and refresh the skin. If you haven't a patter, pat with fingertips, again using a pad saturated with skin tonic.

At the conclusion of all this kind treatment your face is more than ordinarily receptive to make-up. It goes on more easily and looks better—and, of course, so do you—because of the natural glow and smoothness of the underlying skin.—*B.C.*

Precious Pair...

by Elizabeth Arden

$3.00

Dry skin turns soft in seconds! Responds gratefully to the smoothing invigoration of Ardena Moisture Oil patted gently over lines and wrinkles.

Ardena Orange Skin Cream smoothed over Ardena Moisture Oil makes skin petal-soft, dewy-smooth . . . banishes dry skin.

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USSR WOMEN DO THE DIRTY WORK

by Edward Crankshaw

THE LEGEND that Soviet Russia is a paradise for women dies hard. Theoretically, Soviet women have unlimited opportunities, but in practice the higher government of the USSR could not be more overwhelmingly masculine. Although tens of thousands of women all over the country have important jobs in the professions and local government, the positions of high privilege are reserved for men.

The very fact that the recent appearance of a woman on the same platform with Stalin and his colleagues should have caused worldwide comment is itself a comment on the rarity of the event.

Madame Zhueva, who achieved this eminence on the anniversary of Lenin's death, is not, in fact, so prominent as some commentators have made her out to be. She is not, for example, in the running for membership of the Politburo, which is likely to remain a masculine preserve for some time to come.

THE DISPLAY of notabilities on the stage of the Bolshoi theatre on the Lenin anniversary unlike the May Day parade of civil and military leaders on top of Lenin's tomb, does not consist exclusively of the supreme leadership of the Soviet Union. It includes also members of the Russian federal and local Moscow organizations. Mme. Zhueva was there because of that.

There are other women in fairly high positions in the Party, but they are surprisingly few. The emancipation of women in the Soviet Union in the early days of the revolution was a high pioneering ideal. But today, for the mass of Soviet women, equality of opportunity means equality of opportunity in the hardest and dirtiest of jobs.

There is nowadays no question of women being privileged to work on an equal footing with men; they are compelled to work to keep body and soul together. Their husbands, unless they are officials or *Stakhanovites* [the highly paid pace-setters in industry] cannot earn enough to keep them. It is this situation which lies behind the hordes of old women who sweep the snow under floodlights in the dead of night; they are not toiling for the glory of womanhood and Stalin; they are toiling to survive from one day to the next.

Stalin needs his female labor force. On the collective farms even now, six years after the war, there are still three or four women to every man. Four-fifths of the heavy agricultural work is done by women, although the farm managers in their offices are almost invariably men.

The visitor to the Soviet Union is struck by the immense proportion of women in important positions—technical, scientific, professional—in all those places where there is a practical job to be done. He is equally struck by the immense proportion of men in all those places where there is overseeing to be done. Even allowing for the fact that male prisoners in the labor camps exceed women prisoners by at least ten to one, it is fair to say that the women of the USSR carry the country on their shoulders. The women are the workers; the orizers and the Party agents are nearly all men.

—Sovfoto

EVERYBODY WORKS BUT FATHER: Women bricklayers building walls of a house in Kalinin, are part of the huge female labor force that does Russia's heavy work. But few women become supervisors or members of the Party organization.

IN TIME one receives the impression that the women, although they carry the Soviet State, are yet not of it. They get on with the work and leave the ideas to the men. It may be that this is because the men are bound together in a tacit conspiracy to see that the women are kept down. But it seems far more likely that, in a society where to make a success of any responsible governmental post involves a ceaseless and uneasy compromise with conscience, the women are too contemptuously honest to excel.

Be that as it may, while the men make the pattern of the Communist State and wear out their days in constant manoeuvring to keep in step with the Party line, the women preserve a curious detachment from the political life of the country, intent above all on keeping a decent and normal life going no matter how adverse the conditions.

Of course, there are plenty of women, as in every land, in minor political positions; and a few, like Mme. Zhueva, in fairly high ones. They serve in the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and in all the lesser Republican Soviets. They work in Party committee rooms. But the remarkable thing is the way the mass of women shed quite effortlessly the political paraphernalia which loads them down in their days of school and the university. Only a comparative handful go on to make a career in politics. For the rest, the most gifted prefer the impersonal professions. Their sisters prefer the anonymity of the factory, the farm and the home.

Another striking feature is the way in which the highly privileged wives and daughters of the strong and influential leaders play almost no part in the social life of their country.

THEY FORM a strangely isolated class with no responsibilities, their ambitions limited to the enjoyment of the privileges of their rank—privileges which, should their husbands fall from grace, are stripped from them overnight, leaving them, like Cinderella, in the obscurity from which they sprang. Thus there are no great women's organizations in Russia, run and staffed by women, and carrying out the sort of work that only women can do.

Even during the war the wives of the great did not lend their names, much less their hands, to charitable work of any kind. They played no part in the war effort, allowing their husbands to evacuate them into the deep interior where they continued their rootless and largely useless lives.

A VERY DIFFERENT spirit is found among the wives and daughters of the ordinary Russian. And one of the most striking features of the war was the way in which the young girls, bored to distraction by the Party's demands, concentrating all their energies on the enjoyment of those small and rare feminine delights which had yet found a place under Stalin, voluntarily gave up everything and threw themselves into war work of the most backbreaking and arduous kind. They did so for the sake not of Stalin, but of the country they loved and their homes.

These are the women who, in spite of the Party, still dominate the Soviet Union—the homemakers who, although they must work to keep alive, still believe with passionate instinctiveness in the traditional domesticities and, cheerfully scornful of their politically-minded sisters, build up secret havens of individuality in the heart of the regimented State.

CONCERNING FOOD

APPLES FOR DESSERT

by Marjorie Thompson Flint

EVER SINCE EVE cooled apples in a swift-running stream and served them for dessert countless Eves have played follow-the-leader. Through ages that have witnessed the rise and fall of nations the apple has remained firmly in favor with each succeeding generation. Small wonder, since apples in any form are good eating and even in this atomic age a piece of apple pie is something to be regarded with enthusiastic respect. Here are some variations on the original theme of apples-for-dessert.

RINGS of fruit crown tapioca dessert. See recipe.

Individual Apple Pies

3 cups thinly sliced tart apples
¼ cup orange juice
¼ cup seedless raisins
¾ cup sugar
1 tbsp. flour
¼ tsp. cinnamon
⅛ tsp. salt
Pastry

Combine apples, orange juice and raisins. Combine sugar, flour, cinnamon and salt. Sprinkle over apple mixture and blend. Place in 4 small individual baking dishes or 1 one quart casserole. Top with pastry cut to fit dishes or casserole; cut vent for steam to escape in pastry and seal edges over dish. Bake in 425°F for 40 minutes or less depending upon apples. Top pies with a tablespoon of red currant jelly as soon as removed from oven. Serve hot or cold. Yield: 4 servings.

The following recipe is shown in the illustration on this page:

Baked Apple Ring Tapioca

¼ cup quick-cooking tapioca
½ cup brown sugar firmly packed
½ tsp. salt
½ tsp. cinnamon
2 tsp. lemon juice (optional)
2 cups water

Combine tapioca, brown sugar, salt, cinnamon, lemon juice and water in saucepan and mix well. Bring to a full boil over medium heat, stirring constantly. Remove from heat.

2 tart red apples
3 tbsps. brown sugar
1 tbsp. soft butter

Core *unpeeled* apples and cut in ¼ inch rings (about 10). Arrange half of the rings in a greased baking dish. Cover with tapioca mixture. Add sugar to butter and mix well. Spread on one side of remaining apple rings. Arrange rings, sugar-side up on tapioca mixture. Bake in 400° F oven 30 minutes or until apples are brown. It may be necessary to finish browning under broiler. Serve warm with or without cream.

■ Canadians associated with the Order of St. John, and the St. John Ambulance Brigade, are wondering where Queen Elizabeth II will wear her white cross, symbolic of the fact that she is now sovereign head of the order. King George VI wore his prominently displayed, as can be seen by referring to the picture of the King on Canadian bills.

ALTERED FACE OF SOCIETY

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12

be got to labor in. The state which the females are in after pulling like horses through those holes, their perspiration, exhaustion and tears very frequently were painful in the extreme to witness".

As a result of these disclosures a Women's Trade Union Association was formed to look after their interests and fight their cause. A few years ago a woman, Dame Anne Loughlin, was elected to be Chairman of the Trades Union Congress of Britain, a selection which shows the status women have attained in the Trade Union Movement.

There followed the most important, strongly resisted struggle in the emancipation of women—the right for political freedom.

In 1869 the municipal franchise was granted to women ratepayers. Encouraged by this success, an agitation to secure the parliamentary vote began, but after one or two abortive attempts to secure a franchise bill in the House of Commons, women began to realize that public opinion had yet to be canvassed and won, so they determined to convert the nation to their point of view.

MEETINGS were held, petitions presented, all the paraphernalia of democratic persuasion was employed. Public opinion was outraged. One Member of Parliament declared in a speech in the House of Commons that he was very sorry to have to say that some wives of members had actually disgraced themselves by speaking in public.

Nothing daunted, women began to take part in elections. The Corrupt Practises Act which provided that canvassers should no longer be paid, was largely responsible for this new "privilege". And the reason was not far to seek. Canvassing still had to be done—why not employ women to do it? It was unpaid and unpleasant. It was just the thing for them.

The consequences were far-reaching. From that day, women in Britain became an indispensable part of the political machine. The Conservative Primrose League was formed and the Women's Liberal Federation came into being, in the words of Mrs. Gladstone, "to help our husbands". They took on an ever-increasing share of the work of organization and propaganda, until it can be said today that most of the spade work in all political parties in England is done by women.

Unhappily, however, about this time the suffrage movement fell on evil days. Serious dissension broke out among its leaders. There were some, they were distinguished women (among them Mrs. Sidney Webb and Mrs. Humphrey Ward), who felt that "the emancipating process has reached the limits fixed by the physical constitution of women". But there was one fragile looking woman whose spirit recognized no such limitation. Her name was Emmeline Pankhurst.

Mrs. Pankhurst and her fellow militants declared that the time for persuasion was past. The time had come for strong, direct action. They broke up meetings, chained themselves to railings and one woman went so far in her fanatical zeal as to throw herself in front of the King's horse at the Derby and was killed.

At the height of the militant campaign the war of 1914 broke out and the nation closed its ranks for the grim struggle. Women, led again by Mrs. Pankhurst, devoted themselves with as much energy and devotion to the service of their country as they had done to the cause of Women's Suffrage. When the end of the war came there could be no denial of their right to the Parliamentary franchise.

In 1918, Nancy Astor entered the House of Commons as the first woman Member of Parliament.

WHO CAN ASSESS the contribution made to the final victory of the constitutional movement by the militant suffragettes and by the countless number of women who gave their services so selfishly in World War I? All we can say is that each and all of them played their part in the final emancipation of women.

It is up to us, in our generation to take advantage of the rights they won for us and to play our full part as citizens of our own countries and of the Commonwealth.

ABOUT WOMEN

SEEMS like this is sports-round-up week. First, there is the Rose Bowl Trophy award made by the Women's Amateur Athletic Federation of Canada. Their choice of 1951's winner was MRS. BETTY HAMILTON of Montreal, rated as Canada's best woman fencer. She represented Canada at the 1948 Olympic Games; attended the 1950 British Empire Games in NZ, and with the Canadian team, toured Australia, the East and Europe for four months.

■ Ninth place went to RHONDA WURTELE EAVES of Montreal, in the official Olympic women's giant slalom race. Housewife Mrs. Eaves drew the difficult No. 1 position, which meant she had to break the trail for the other 45 skiers from 16 countries. Previously in pre-Games races, Mrs. Eaves had won some silverware prizes, and also the Holmenkollen Alpine title. Youngest skier on the Canadian team, 16-year-old LUCILLE WHEELER of St. Jovite, Que., placed 27th in the official race.

■ In the Oregon State open table-tennis championships, JEAN ROSE of West Vancouver successfully defended her Women's Open Singles title. But at the North American outdoor skating held in Michigan, 20-year-old speed skater DOREEN MCLEOD of Edmonton had to share her new Senior Women's title with a Detroiter. Doreen is Canadian champion.

■ For her outstanding services to scouting in Montreal, MRS. EDWARD STORR was presented with a scout statuette. Mrs. Storr is immediate Past President of the Montreal District Scout Ladies' Auxiliary.

■ LADY ALEXANDER accepted a life membership in the Canadian National Council of Women. She had been Honorary President for some time.

■ Twenty years of service ended for ELLA MCLEAN when she recently retired as Superintendent of Nurses at Toronto East General and Orthopaedic Hospital.

—CP

ROSE BOWL WINNER: Betty Hamilton.

BRAIN-TEASER GROUND RULES

by The Crerars

FIGURES in brackets after clues indicate number of letters in word or words of answer.

Clues may be made up as follows:

1. Anagram. Watch for such hints as "sort of, change, upset, remodelled, etc." Be wary of suspect letter combinations which total number of letters in answer.
2. "Hidden" answers permit the crossing of words, providing order of letters is unbroken, usually suggested by "in, part of, concealed, etc."
3. Take-away. Clue suggests letters are taken from a given word or words. If the remaining letters are to be rearranged, an indication will be given as in anagrams.
4. Build-up. Wherein the various parts of a word are defined separately.
5. Question and exclamation marks, "perhaps" or "maybe" suggest that things aren't what they seem.
6. Don't overlook such hints as "up, down, back, etc."
7. Roman numerals are used, *e.g.*, "V" for 5, etc., "the French" may be "le" or "la", "articles" may be "a" or "an", "O" may be "zero" or "nothing".
8. Keep your eye on the word "sound", for words which sound alike but are spelled differently.
9. Look for trick clues such as "rood" for "back-door", "j soft-drinks j" for "popinjays".
10. Puns.
11. Quotations. Where you supply the missing word.

In addition to these there will be clues that will be just a battle of wits between you and us. Perseverance and a comparison of solutions with clues will soon let you know how our minds work. Be assured we play the game on the square!

"When I Was One-and-Twenty"

When I was one-and-twenty
I heard a sage declare:
"Neglect your table manners,
But don't neglect your hair:
For once you start to lose it
'Twill bring you endless woe."
But I was one-and-twenty:
Sophisticated Joe.

When I was one-and-twenty
I heard the same man say:
"The lad whose hair's abundant
Has women night and day;
But once he starts to lose it
They bid him quick adieu."
Now I am eight-and-thirty. . . .
And is it ever true! J.E.P.

DOWN THE RABBIT-HOLE

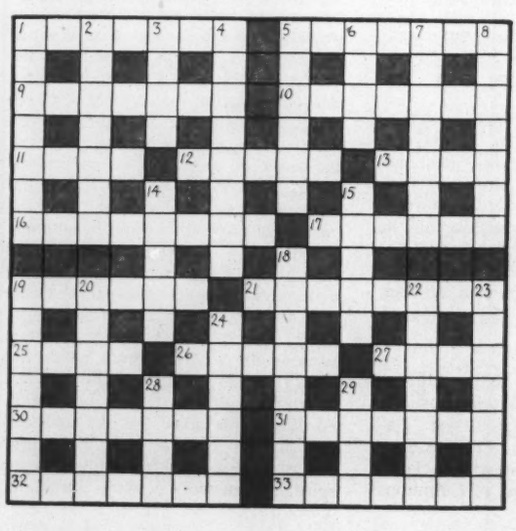
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. Made ten-line drawings for "Alice". (7)
5. This to a bat is like a diamond to a star. (3, 4)
9. No! I took the book back. (7)
10. Composed by Auden or any poet. (7)
11. Did it act twice as judge of the 24 race? (4)
12. Fibre obtained from bristles. (5)
13. He was quite a card in court. (4)
16. Native of a turbulent river of 1 across. (8)
17. A regal drink, but not to our taste! (6)
19. Animated successor to 1 across. (6)
21. You'd be burning up with nothing but this for a croquet mallet! (8)
25. Well oiled but troublesome. (4)
26. Did the 13 get in a jam judging this case? (5)
27. The 13's wife was always ordering one off. (4)
30. Old-fashioned cows with a twitch, causing motion. (7)
31. The head of 5 down is turned in 5. (7)
32. Without Dee or Dum, 1 down is. (7)
33. Payment for lines made 1 across lose his head and take gas improperly. (7)

DOWN

1. Dee or Dum is what this is 22. (7)
2. The light twelve. (7)
3. Goddess of the rainbow, borne by Isis and Osiris. (4)
4. 1 across was, as his clue suggests, from a pencil point of view. (8)
5. Was he made a mock of for his soup song? (6)
6. An eruption at a C.N.E. showing. (4)
7. One of the three R's at 5 down's school. (7)
8. According to Father William, his feats were carry-overs from these days. (7)
14. A tangle of trees makes it difficult to when one is 7. (5)
15. Alice didn't, getting to Wonderland. (5)
18. Maybe you'd be, too, with only two toes. (8)
19. Instruction that dwarfed Alice. (5,2)
20. Abstained—follow the Queen's edict. (7)
22. See 1 down. (7)
23. There's a quality of this about 11 without its tail. (7)
24. See 11. (6)
28. Swell? In a pig's eye! (4)
29. To Alice, a most curious thing without a cat. (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. See 15
4. Offspring
10. Ensconce
11. Banana
12. Moonlight
13. Slang
15. and 1. A choice of two evils
18. Massey Report
22. Debar
23. Courtyard
26. Azalea
27. Rational
28. Temptress
29. Adder

DOWN

2. Vendor
3. Laconic
5. Fresh
6. Sobs
7. Ringlet
8. Non-union
9. Antipodes
14. Cooperate
16. Car
17. Embezzle
19. Scallop
20. Raymond
21. Create
24. Orris
25. Parr

(199)

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PEOPLE: BILL REA

RADIO'S CORNY HIGHBROW

by Dick Diespecker

BILL REA is the fellow who did what the experts said was impossible. To paraphrase one of the world's most famous advertisements: "They laughed when he sat down behind a CKNW microphone . . ."

But today, they laugh no longer. Most radio men in the Lower Mainland area of British Columbia now spend the greater part of their waking hours devising defences against Mr. Rea's "blitzkrieg" methods.

Bill Rea, or to give him his full name, William Rea, Junior, was born in Edmonton 43 years ago. He decided at a fairly early age that advertising and not culture pointed the way to success. He majored in advertising at the University of Alberta and completed his university training at Northwestern. From there he entered the advertising agency business in Chicago, returned to the newspaper business in his home town. Then came radio in Calgary, Trail, BC, and Vancouver.

But in all his moves, Rea was advancing, not drifting. On joining Vancouver's CJOR, he was not only a good advertising man via his university education, he was also a cracker-jack salesman and a radio man with sales, program, technical and performance experience.

It was on CJOR that he began his Ranger's Cabin show, as corny a program as ever came out of a loudspeaker. But corny or not, he never had the slightest difficulty in keeping it loaded with sponsors and maintaining the highest listenership for that period of the day in Vancouver.

Then Bill Rea decided that the time had come to expand. He wanted a radio station of his own.

After looking over the field very carefully, he decided that New Westminster needed a radio station badly.

THIS was the point at which all the experts chuckled—and in some cases laughed out loud—because past experience with radio in New Westminster had been very bad. "No one," declared the experts, "will ever be able to get a licence to operate a radio station in the Royal City."

They were still telling each other this when the announcement was made that a licence to operate a radio station in New Westminster had been granted to William Rea, Jr.

After recovering from the first shock, the experts laughed again when Bill sat down behind his CKNW microphone to begin operations in September, 1944. They laughed because Bill intended to build his station largely around his own Ranger's Cabin program and assorted types of cowboy music. To the big, smart stations in Vancouver, this was hilariously funny.

It was funny for about six months.

DICK DIESPECKER *is radio editor of the* Vancouver Daily Province.

BILL REA'S station CKWX is always news.

After that the laughter became a little strained. Rea's CKNW, complete with the Ranger's Cabin, Bill Rea's Roundup, live cowboy singers and "geetar" players, plus hundreds of western recordings, was becoming the most popular station on the coast. Not only that, but its schedule was loaded with sponsors. Furthermore, it never went off the air but operated around the clock with an All Night Record Man taking over at 1 a.m.

What hurt more than anything else was the fact that a good many of the sponsors on CKNW's schedules, were Vancouver sponsors. This struck Vancouver radio-station operators as being a little less than "cricket." They complained about it and called Mr. Rea several unpleasant names. Bill's bland smile never left his face and his energetic salesmen never left Vancouver streets.

The final blow for Vancouver radio stations came when Bill opened elaborate studios and offices in downtown Vancouver less than a block from two Vancouver stations and invited all his competitors to a cocktail party on their own doorsteps.

No matter what his competitors may say about Bill Rea in the heat of a business argument, they have to admit that he is one of the most amazing men in Canadian radio. In seven years he has turned a $30,000 investment into an expanding business worth well over a quarter of a million dollars; he and his station and his trademark (an elongated pooch named "Top Dog") are better known among agency men in both Canada and the U.S. than any other Canadian radio station, owner or slogan. Rea's CKNW has far more listeners on the coast than the CBC, and only one Vancouver station (CKWX) can keep ahead of him. Sometimes even that lead is whisker-thin.

Rea is also the first radio station owner in Western Canada to apply for a television license. He has never given up in spite of the CBC policy on TV. If ever a private station gets a license in BC, it is almost sure to be granted to Rea.

But perhaps the strangest thing of all about Bill Rea is the man himself. He has made money out of corn, cowboy singing, playing bass fiddle in his own western group, and a year round schedule of programs generally conceded to be "low brow" in all respects, yet he is one of the best read and best educated men in Canadian radio. Away from CKNW and at home with his wife and three daughters, Rea is quiet, pleasant, unassuming and erudite. Most of his listeners would never know him.

■ Last month was Dog Derby month, with lots of human—as well as canine interest. In Ottawa, at the fourth International race, 15-year-old FERNAND TELMOSSE of Deschenes, Que., entered his first big race; at The Pas, Man., 16-year-old ADOLPHUS MCCALLUM, a treaty Indian from Brocket, Man., entered the dog team used by his father last year. And with the Canadian Open being held at The Pas, grandparents LAIRD and MARIE OUELLETTE of The Pas were in Ottawa. Mrs. Ouellette and MRS. BUNTY DUNLOP of Bronte, Ont., were only two women entrants (Mrs. Dunlop won the $300 women's sweepstakes); none at The Pas and three at the third annual Laurentian International at Ste. Agathe des Monts.

The Manitoba run was the longest —144 miles and one team had mushed 150 miles from Grand Rapids, Mich., before even starting the race! Winner of the Ottawa dog derby, $1,000 and the Dr. Ballard Challenge Gold Cup was the 1950 winner, 31-year-old WILF LEPINE of Quebec City. At The Pas, a 38-year-old U.S. fisherman won $1,000 and the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting trophy. Second place went to the 1949 winner, 44-year-old EDWIN LAMBERT of The Pas. And in the Laurentian run, BASIL GREEN, a Quebec skier, won *The Montreal Star* trophy.

■ In Norway, GORDON AUDLEY of Winnipeg was the first Canadian to receive an Olympic medal at the 1952 games. He tied for third place in 500-meter speed skating event; did his Canadian training on an ice-coated gravel pit and on the Red River.

■ Other sports-news include the pole vaulting win of RON MILLER of Toronto at the Michigan State AAU indoor track and field meet. The 21-year-old cleared the bar at 13' 6" on his first try.

■ Re-elected President of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association was ROLAND BOCK of Montreal, active in Forestry Association work provincially and nationally.

■ He's $1,000 richer! LAWRIE MCINTOSH, 27-year-old Toronto designer, won the top prize in Canada's second national industrial design competition—with a plywood chair. A U of Toronto grad, he won an industrial scholarship four years ago and studied at Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago.

■ Trinity College, U of Toronto, has a newly created post of Vice-Provost. Appointed to the position is Guelph-born DR. GEORGE EDISON, a Trinity grad and present head of Philosophy Department.

■ Next September the retirement of DR. JOHN MACDONALD as Dean of Arts and Science, U of Alberta, will take effect. The new Dean will be DR. WALTER JOHNS, present Assistant to the President and Associate Professor of Classics.

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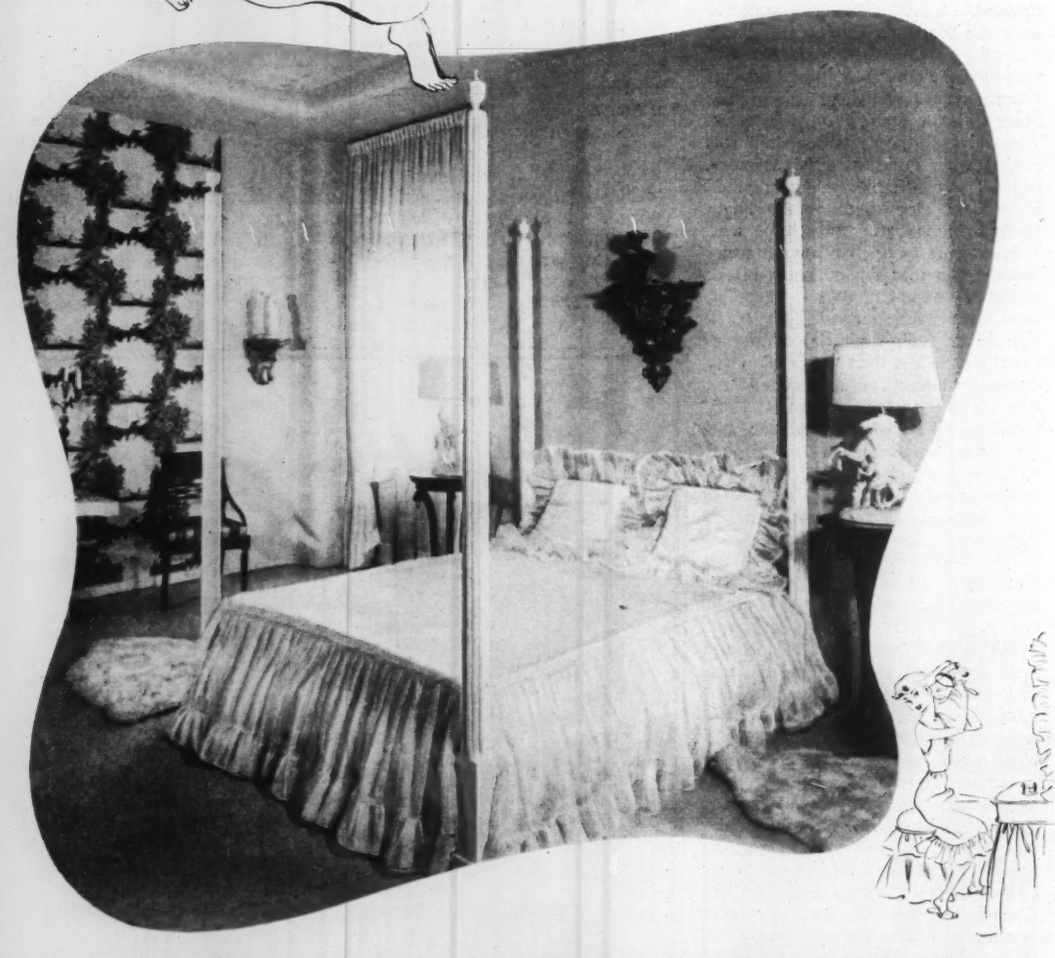

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THEATRE NOTES

DRAMA festivals in Maritimes: Two Canadian one-acters in NS regional — one by Haligonian DON WETMORE; the ambitious entry of "Dr. Faustus" by St. Thomas College, Chatham, NB; JENE WOOD of Saint John Theatre Guild repeating her 1951 best actress win. (She's been seriously interested in dramatics since Mt. Allison U and now has own radio network program.) Saint John Theatre Guild, the 1952 DDF host, also won best play award and best actor award—in SANDY GREGORY who studied at American Academy of Dramatic Arts, NY, toured in U.S. and played in London, England. In the NS regional, minor roles brought best acting awards to Haligonian ANNA MACCORMACK for her amorous hoyden in the Halifax Theatre Arts Guild's winning play and to Ontario-born DOUGLAS COOKE, Chief Petty Officer, Naval Air Service, for his bumbling Englishman in the Shearwater Players' entry. P.E.I. had only one entry, the Charlottetown group.

■ In an Inter-Varsity Drama Festival held last month, Loyola College Dramatic Society won the trophy offered annually by *The London Free Press*. Best acting awards went to JOYCE BEGGS, Queen's, and DAVID CONLIFFE, Bishop's. Other universities competing included: Western, McMaster, Macdonald and Carleton. Adjudicator was SAM PAYNE, Canadian Repertory Theatre, Ottawa.

■ Speaking of the CRT . . . manager BRUCE RAYMOND tells us that last Tuesday (March 4) was the experimental night when CRT raised the curtain at 7:30 p.m. on Molière's "Imaginary Invalid." They are going to continue the Tuesday early opening for a month, to see if Ottawa likes the idea. Last January New York took enthusiastically to a 7 p.m. "South Pacific" curtain night.

Call Board

March 3: "Blithe Spirit" by International Players in Toronto.
March 5: "Candida" by McGill Players' Club.
March 5: "Pink String and Sealing Wax" by Theatre '49, Toronto.
March 6: "Taming of the Shrew" by Bishop's College, Lennoxville.
March 7: "Othello" by U of Western Ontario, London.
March 11: "Gramercy Ghost" by Ottawa Little Theatre.
March 13: "Midsummer Night's Dream" by Regina Little Theatre.
March 14: "Outward Bound" by Winnipeg Little Theatre.
March 17: "Arms and the Man" by New Play Society, Toronto.
March 17: "Tobias and the Angel" by Civil Service Playhouse, Edmonton.
March 19: "Much Ado About Nothing" by Players' Club, U of BC.
March 20: "Arms and the Man" by Players Guild of Hamilton, Ont.
March 24: "This Shall Endure" by Woodstock Little Theatre, Ont.
March 26: "The Cherry Orchard" by Studio Theatre, U of Alberta.

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LIGHTER SIDE

"DEAR MR. ABBOTT . . ."

by Mary Lowrey Ross

OUR FINANCE MINISTER, Mr. Douglas Abbott, has been subjected to a good deal of argument recently from deputations demanding that the Federal tax on cigarettes be cut in half. This would bring the price of cigarettes down to 30 cents a pack, a nice round figure which we have no reason to believe that Mr. Abbott is even considering.

"Apart from such official representations as are made by these deputations," one report reads, "Mr. Abbott and his colleagues are exposed to the much more invidious chaffing of everyday acquaintances who complain to them about the high price of cigarettes, especially as compared to the American level."

It's quite easy to imagine the kind of invidious chaffing that Mr. Abbott's everyday acquaintances have indulged in at his expense . . . "Ever hear the one about the Customs Officer and the border-crosser? . . . 'Day ain't anybody here but us Camels.'". This is the sort of humor that is more likely to stiffen the Finance Minister's resistance than reduce it. It might be better to appeal to his humanity, his faith in the institution of the family and his belief in democracy.

I have therefore drafted out the following letters to the Finance Minister, taken from case-histories of a number of Canadians who prefer to remain anonymous.

"Dear Mr. Abbott:

I wonder if you can help me?

My husband and I were happily married until last year when you increased the federal tax on cigarettes. My husband then decided to give up cigarette-smoking and in order to occupy himself while breaking the habit he took up knitting.

HE IS now a hopeless knitting addict, and knits constantly about the house. He has become solitary and morose and refuses to answer when spoken to. We have lost most of our friends and there have been complaints from the office that he indulges in the habit during business hours. He neglects his family, devoting himself to making my son and daughter little knitted sweaters, which they loathe. He is now threatening to knit slip-covers for the living-room furniture, a prospect that fills me with unspeakable dread.

I am convinced that the only way to break him of the knitting habit is to restore him to cigarette-smoking. He declares, however, that he will not return to cigarettes until the price is reduced to 30 cents a pack.

I have tried to be patient, recognizing that his knitting is a sickness rather than a vice, but I have grown very nervous and upset, and am sleeping badly . . ."

"Dear Mr. Abbott:

I wonder if I could take up a little of your valuable time to settle an argument between my wife and myself. Since the increase in the Federal tax my wife has insisted that we use only home-made cigarettes. I have protested against this practice as unsound — (a) mathematically, since any home-made cigarette is the shortest distance between two points, and (b) economically, since I have burned out the fronts of two good suits with my wife's cigarettes.

WE FEEL that the simplest way to settle the dispute would be to cut the Federal tax in half, reducing tailor-made cigarettes to 30 cents a pack."

"Dear Mr. Abbott:

I am appealing to you as a last resort. My wife has become a chewing-gum addict.

When cigarettes were jumped to 42 cents a pack my wife who previously had been smoking a pack a day decided to take up gum-chewing instead. She tried to interest me in the habit but so far I have steadily refused.

Until my wife took up gum-chewing we were an ideally happy couple. I now find it impossible to engage her in conversation or even to sit in the same room with her.

Recently I have become interested in a young lady who works in our office. She is refined and sympathetic and rolls her own. Should I pursue this affair or would you advise me to wait till the price of cigarettes is restored and with it the security and happiness of my married life?"

"Dear Mr. Abbott:

I note that you were recently quoted as saying that the Treasury was not losing money through cigarette taxation, that cigarettes were producing as much or more revenue than they did last year.

May I point out that more than revenue is at stake in this issue. What we are fighting for is the conscience of the community which is now being continuously corrupted by the illegal smuggling of cigarettes from the U.S.

Do you wish to go down in history as the Finance Minister who flew through a flaw in the Flue-cured Tobacconists' argument, while cynically neglecting the lawlessness and anarchy at our national frontier?"

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One hundred and eleven University Scholarships have been won by T.C.S. boys in eighteen years, including six Rhodes Scholarships.

ENROLMENT
The enrolment in the Senior School is limited to 175 boys and in the Junior School to 75 boys. For over ten years the available vacancies have been taken many months in advance and boys are entered until 1962. There are still some places available for September 1952.

SCHOLARSHIPS
Memorial Scholarships to the value of $500 a year are offered for annual competition: candidates write the regular entrance examinations at the beginning of May.

BURSARIES
Many bursaries of varying amounts are awarded annually to deserving boys. These are endowed bursaries, and those given by the Old Boys' Association, the Ladies' Guild and other friends of the School.

Further information will be gladly given on request to the Headmaster,

PHILIP KETCHUM, M.A.

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—Norris in the Vancouver Sun

"I expect results, men — pretty soon they'll be stealing the shirt off your back."

CURLING SWEEPS CANADA

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

peg, Quebec, Calgary, Hamilton, Saskatoon, and Vancouver have played host at one time or another.

The story of the Brier since that memorable luncheon has been one of steady progress except during the war years, when curlers presumably had other things (no one would dare say more important things) to do. Possession of the trophy today carries with it the unquestioned championship of all Canada, including Newfoundland and that Province created especially and only for curlers, Northern Ontario.

Playdowns pointing to the Brier begin early in the year, on a basis which varies among the provinces. In Prince Edward Island, for example, there are only four curling clubs all told, so that it is a simple matter for each to decide its club champions and then for the four to play off among themselves for the right to represent the Province.

In larger provinces, with many more clubs devoted to the winter pastime, the system of playdowns is necessarily more involved, though the principle remains the same. Everywhere but in New Brunswick provincial competition is for the British Consols Trophy.

This year, the Manitoba Curling Association are again the official hosts, and the competition is being held at the Winnipeg Amphitheatre, which boasts the requisite five sheets of artificial ice.

The fact that 11 rinks are competing necessitates the somewhat awkward provision of a bye in every round. In making out the schedule, the teams are designated by numbers, and when the whole thing is straightened away the various skips draw for the numbers. Nothing could be much fairer.

Once a rink is picked to represent a Province, incidentally, it automatically loses its identity as being from any particular club or even city. It is the provincial team and should so consider itself.

Of the eleven (curling figure only) provinces competing, six have won the Brier on at least one occasion. Manitoba though, has come out on top no less than 12 times. Alberta has won four while Nova Scotia and Ontario have been the victors on two occasions. Northern Ontario and British Columbia can each boast of a single triumph.

These records aren't entirely fair, of course, since last year was Newfoundland's first entry, while BC and PEI weren't represented until 1936.

Ancient history and past records will count for nothing in Winnipeg, however. The 44 curlers who foregather there (traditionally the Brier begins on the first Monday in March) start out all even, and it would be a courageous prognosticator indeed who would attempt to name the winner.

It will be, naturally, the best rink.

GAY HUB OF THE WEST

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 28

ing host to 2 million tourists, indoors and out, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

Along its five-mile hotel "Strip", a virtual "Broadway in the sagebrush", guests in formal clothes, or cowboy regalia, dance to name bands, see top-flight floor shows for the price of a bottle of beer, swim, ride, play roulette and rub elbows with free-spending film stars and school teachers on budgeted vacations.

Radiating from town in every direction is scenery, sports and fun for the whole family. Eastward, Lake Mead is a yachtsman's paradise, with miles of water for cruising and romantic coves and hidden inlets to discover. Black bass answer the lure of the fisherman and the season is never closed. Rainbow trout in the Colorado River below make for an entirely different type of sport fishing. Hoover Dam, the combined public utility and sightseeing wonder which divides the lake and the river, draws upwards of 2 million visitors yearly to see its massive beauty, tour through its machinery-packed interior.

To the west, Mt. Charleston rises in piney beauty, minutes away. In winter you can skate, sleigh-ride and, to some extent, ski on its snowy slopes, then drive back to Las Vegas for a dip in a sun-swept pool. In summer it's a hiker's heaven up among the tall forests.

In Las Vegas proper, are resort hotels and motels for every purse, from $4-a-day luxury motels to sumptuous $7 to $14 a day rooms at fashionable spas. Catering to the entire family, the town has geared its school system to accommodate students for brief periods so that winter-vacationing children will not fall behind in their classwork at home. Likewise, it defends the fact that it permits a person to gamble if he feels like it by pointing to its 30 churches and one of the lowest juvenile delinquency rates in the nation.

Each May, Las Vegas climaxes its year of fun in the sun with its annual Helldorado—four days of festive parading, bronco-busting, beard-growing and communing with the Old West. By then, the Chamber of Commerce assumes, the visitor has become so enamored of its sinus-proof desert air, its bone-soothing sun, its freedom from state and sales taxes and its 24-hour "Howdy-Podner" hospitality, that he stays. Or at least he comes back periodically for pleasure in a place where there is no let up in high living at low prices.

BREAD ON WATERS

PHILANTHROPISTS who are also sportsmen will have an unique opportunity to combine their interests, up to the last of June, if their sports repertoire includes salmon fishing.

To the highest individual contributor to the Damon Runyon Memorial Fund for Cancer Research will go a week's Atlantic salmon fishing on the Government open water of the famed Restigouche River. The angler and party will be guests of the Province of NB from June 30 to July 5.

Premier J. B. McNair's announcement of the gesture followed a Cancer Fund donation to a Canadian medical institution carrying out cancer research.

—NB Information Bureau

CONTRIBUTOR who gives most to cancer fund will have chance at salmon like one held by R. A. Tweedie, travel director.

CANADIANS IN GERMANY

CHOW TIME provides a welcome break for members of the Algonquin Regiment, on a tactical exercise outside Steinkrug, between Hanover and Hamelin.

NEW FEATURES of British Centurion III tank, which replaces U.S. Shermans, are pointed out by Sgt.-Maj. Donald Whittlestone, England, to Cpl. Gill Oram, Montreal, Tpr. Harry Aubie, Campbellton, NB, Tpr. Donald Beattie, Lincoln, NB.

—All photos Federal Newsphoto

MAP READING on the spot, on the hood of an Army jeep, are, left to right, 2nd Lieut. Ed Wellstead, Toronto, Sgt. Remi Laviolette and Maj. R. B. Stock, both of Timmins, Lieut. Gerry McQuaide, Haileybury, CSM Jack Wilson, Porcupine.

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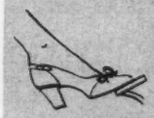
180 HORSEPOWER

The Saratoga contains so many wonder-full engineering features for luxurious motoring. For example, with Hydraguide* Power Steering you can actually park your Saratoga with one finger—it does four-fifths of the work for you.



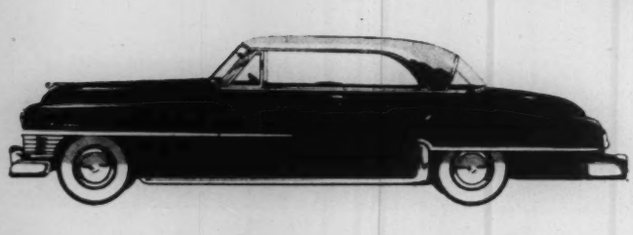
Wonder-full Vacu-Ease (vacuum-assisted) brakes provide a control and extra safety never before enjoyed in a passenger car. Brakes respond immediately—with less than half the pedal pressure required for ordinary brakes.

The Saratoga's unexcelled, wonder-full ride under all driving conditions is achieved by the Chrysler engineers' combination of engineering features, including the revolutionary new Oriflow shock absorbers.

The FirePower engine is the most powerful automobile engine built in Canada—180 horsepower and more! It gets more power out of gasoline—and, premium fuels are not needed.

Hydraguide, extra cost—other features mentioned above, standard equipment.

THE BUILT-IN-CANADA SARATOGA V-8



Wonder-full Chrysler engineering advancements are also featured on New Yorker models.

CHRYSLER CORPORATION OF CANADA, L

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